[illegible]ALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
[illegible] GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,016—New Series.
BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.I. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th „
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th „
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	800	S. H. Moule	16th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th „

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

5th April	3rd May	31st May.
19th April	17th „	14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st April 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May „
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 24 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
6th April, 4th May, and 30th May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th April.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 20, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	22nd „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, March 11, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at al places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had [illegible] Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 2nd April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 1st April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,038 tons, on the 30th March, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS STEAMER, 4,750 Tons, will SAIL for a CONTINENTAL PORT about the middle of April, has Superior Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers, Electric Light.

Apply to CAPTAIN on Board.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.

THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS, OUTFITTERS."

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

THE OLDEST SCOTCH GUARANTEE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED, 1863.
CAPITAL £500,000 | RESERVE £25,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

THE ASSOCIATION provides Security for the Actings, Intromissions, and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

PREMIUM periodically REDUCED by Cash Bonus to Policy-holders.

For full particulars apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE,

on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the

BEST MARKETS AT THE LOWEST RATES,

And places them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case

OF MEDICINES, DRUGS, ETC.,

cannot be overrated.

DRUGS IMPORTED FROM HOUSES OF ESTABLISHED REPUTATION ONLY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ N. B.—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be perpetual motion if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

DARK ROOM AVAILABLE AT OUR FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

PLEASE CALL AND SEE OUR SETS AND MANY NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER

AVAILABLE UNTIL
MARCH 30TH ONLY.
2,500 YARDS
OF
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN.

Quite new and the latest designs, suitable for LADIES' HOT WEATHER DRESSES.

As. 8½ Per Yard. Usual Price As. 11.
PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates :—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

			Rs.	a.
No. 2	Medium Extra Fine		5	0
„ 1	Large „ „		5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

		Rs.	a.
No. 7	Small, for Ladies	3	8
„ 5	Medium	4	0
„ 4	Large	4	12
„ 6	Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

NEW ROUGH CHIP CLUB STRAW HATS.

WHITE {BLUE, BLACK OR WHITE BANDS.} Rs. 3-8

BLACK & WHITE MIXED BLACK BANDS. } Rs. 3-8

PLAIN WHITE. NO BANDS FOR CLUBS, &c. } Rs. 3-0

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY, HATTERS.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD.
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
THE GREAT CENTENNIAL CITY,
THE AMERICAN TRADESMAN'S VISION,
THE GRAND CYCLORAMA.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORE-TELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals. Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.

EVE'S BOWER

OPEN EVERY EVENING.
A MOST FASCINATING ENTERTAINMENT.
Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on THURSDAY, the 6th April, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

March 29th, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LD., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, 1st and 3rd Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 29th March, 1893.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (Twenty-five), per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1892, will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 23rd of March, 1893, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1893.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly Twenty-fifth (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per Share (Free of Income-Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1892, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on or after FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 2 P.M., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 6th April, 1893, on production of their Share Certificates.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 6th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg & Wg. Co., Ld.,
J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.
By FLEMING SHAW & Co., his Attorneys.

Bombay, 29th March, 1893.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,

BOOKSELLER, 135, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
CHEAP BARGAIN.
TWO-SHILLING BOOK FOR FOURTEEN ANNAS.

	Rs.	as.
Novels by the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," each. 1. Two Marriages; 2. The Ogilvies; 3. Agatha's Husband.	0	14
Novels by Mrs. Oliphant, each. 1. The Curate in Charge; 2. A Son of the Soil; 3. Young Musgrave; 4. A Country Gentleman; 5. Sir Tom; 6. The Second Son; 7. The Wizard's Son.	0	14
Novels by the Author of Hogan, M.P., each. 1. The Hon'ble Miss Ferrard; 2. Flitters, Tatters and the Counsellor, Weeds and other Sketches; 3. Christy Carew; 4. Ismay's Children.	0	14
Novels by George Fleming, each. 1. A Nile Novel; 2. Mirage; 3. The Head of Medusa; 4. Vestigia.	0	14
Novel by Mrs. Macquoid: Patty	0	14
Novel by Annie Keary: Clemency Franklyn	0	14
Novels by W. E. Norris. 1. My Friend Jim; 2. Chris; each	0	14
Novels by Henry James, each. 1. Daisy Miller, an International Episode, Four Meetings; 2. Roderick Hudson; 3. The Madonna of the Future; 4. Washington Square; 5. Princess Casamassima.	0	14
Novel by F. H. Burnett: Howarth's	0	14
Novel by D. Christie Murray: Aunt Rachel	0	14
Novels by Helen Jackson. 1. Ramona; 2. A Slip in the Fens; each	0	14
Novels by G. Manville Fenn, each. 1. My Patients; 2. The Parson O'Dunsford; 3. Poverty Corner; 4. Vicar's People.	0	14

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PHILIP ARNOLD HERDFORD and GEORGE ARNOLD TOMKINSON, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOPAL GIRDHUR, the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, at Eleven O'Clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, he has why the order made in this matter on the Twenty-second Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-one, (whereby it was ordered under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor Gopal Girdhur that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Twenty-second Day of April file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate, and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged.—Dated this Twenty-ninth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office: Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of March 1893.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.

The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAR.

Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1893, by order of Set Ludhabhai Ebrahim, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ruttonjee Bhikhajee Kurunjiawalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and chawl standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 324 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3638 and 2795, survey Nos. 1572, 1571, and 1059, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 62, 71 and 8031, street Nos. 3, 5, 152, 158 and 7 C 15, and bounded as follows:—On the west partly by the property of Bai Sarabai Tilur, and partly by the property of Gogari Mohola Musjid, on the south by the property of Borah Bharaly Molakjee, and on the north by the second Paidhoni Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsey, and Cama, Solicitors for vendor, or to the undersigned Auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, March 30, 1893.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 3rd April, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S W.

THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1893.

For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 290, inclusive of conveyance allowance.

The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to sanction of the Government, the Jetalsar-Rajkot Section of the Railway will be OPENED about the 12th April, 1893, for all descriptions of Traffic.

Timing of Passenger Trains will be as follows:—

Jetalsar	Dep.	12-40	Rajkot	Cantt. Dep.	6-20
Navagadh	,,	13-4	Ribda	,,	7-29
Virpur	,,	13-49	Gondal	,,	8-27
Gondal	,,	14-59	Virpur	,,	9-18
Ribda	,,	15-57	Navagadh	,,	9-57
Ticket Platform near Rajkot*	,,	16-50	Jetalsar	Arr.	10-17
Rajkot	Cantt. Arr.	16-56			

* No Traffic will be booked to and from this place. Passengers who wish to alight can do so for the City.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Dated Ghadechi, 24th March, 1893.

LORD ROBERTS' MEMORIAL FUND.

IN compliance with numerous suggestions from representatives of different classes of the community, the Committee of the Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund now beg to invite Subscriptions to commemorate His Excellency's great services to the Army and People of the Indian Empire, by the erection of a Bronze Equestrian Statue of His Lordship on the Calcutta Maidan.

The Committee are assured that the object they have in view will commend itself to the support of all classes of the community.

Subscriptions, by Cheque or Money Order to be made payable to Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, 102, Clive Street, Calcutta.

The Committee solicit the favour of a prompt response to this notice, as they are naturally anxious to close the list before His Excellency's Departure from India.

The amount promised, including Rs. 25,000, from His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, G. C. I. E., and the Rajpoots of the Northern Circars, amounts, at date of this Advertisement, to Rs. 50,000.

H. R. McINNES,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
RAJKUMAR SARBADHIKARI,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Calcutta, 17th March, 1893.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
HISTORY OF INDIA for Beginners, by ABDUL KHARIM, B A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, 12mo, sewed	0	12
TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA. With Hindustani Vocabulary and C. T. C. Weights for age and class. By M. HORACE HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Fifth Edition. Revised, Post 8vo, cloth.	6	0
THE CLERK'S MANUAL, or Complete Guide to Government Office Routine. By CHARLES R HARDLESS. A New Edition. Revised. 12mo, boards.	2	0
A DISTRICT OFFICE IN NORTHERN INDIA. With some Suggestions on Administration. By C. W. WHISH, C. S. Demy 8vo, cloth.	4	0
LARGE GAME SHOOTING IN THIBET, the Himalayas, Northern and Central India. By Brigr-General A. A. A. KINLOCH. Profusely Illustrated. Third Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Quarto, cloth.	25	0
THE SONG OF SHORUNJUNG and other Poems. Crown 8vo, cloth.	2	8
A GUIDE TO HINDUSTANI; Talim-i-Zaban-i-Urdu, specially designed for the use of students and men serving in India. By Surgeon-Major T. S. RANKING, Offg. Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Fort William. Second Edition. 8vo, cloth.	6	0
INDIGO MANUFACTURE; a Practical and Theoretical Guide to the Production of the Dye, with numerous illustrative Experiments. By J. BRIDGES LEE. Crown 8vo, cloth.	4	0
THE HORSEWOMAN; a Practical Guide to Side-Saddle Riding. By ALICE M. HAYES. Edited by M. HORACE HAYES, F. R. C. V. S. With 48 illustrations by J. H. Oswald-Brown and four photographs. Imperial 16 mo, cloth.	7	8
ELSIE ELLERTON; A Novelette of Anglo-Indian Life By MAY EDWOOD, Author of "Stray Straws," &c. Crown 8vo. cloth Rs. 2-12 Sewed.	1	8
RICARDO'S EXCHANGE REMEDY: A proposal to regulate the Rupee Currency by making it expand and contract automatically at fixed Sterling rates, with the Aid of the Silver Clause of English Bank Act. By A. M. L., Fellow of the Bankers' Institute, 8vo, sewed.	0	8
RHYMING LEGENDS OF INDIA by H. K. GRACEY, C. S. Crown 8vo. cloth gilt.	3	8
A SUPPLEMENT TO THE FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA, Ceylon, and the Malay Peninsular, containing Ferns which have been discovered since the publication of Beddome's "Handbook to the Ferns of British India." Crown 8vo, sewed	3	0
INCE'S KASHMIR HANDBOOK: a Guide for Visitors. Re-written and much Enlarged. With an Appendix of the New Jhelum Valley Road, together with a Brief Note of Five other Routes leading into the Valley. By Surgeon-Lieut-Col. JOSHUA DUKE. With 4 Maps. Cloth	6	8
AIDS TO PRACTICAL HYGIENE. By J. C. BATTERSBY, B.A., M.B., B.CH. UNIV., DUBLIN. Fcap. 8vo, cloth	2	0
COW-KEEPING IN INDIA. A Simple and Practical Work on the Care and Treatment of Cows in India, their various Breeds, and the means of rendering them profitable. By ISA TWEED. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo, cloth gilt	4	8
THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. A Guide for intended Candidates for Commissions and for the Junior Officers of the Service. By WILLIAM WILFRED WEBB, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, late Agency Surgeon at the Court of Bikanir, Superintendent of Dispensaries, Jails, and Vaccination in the Bikanir State, and for some time Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah. Cr. 8vo.	4	0
RUSSIAN CONVERSATION GRAMMAR. With exercises, Colloquial Phrases, and Extensive Vocabulary. By ALEXANDER KINLOCH, late Interpreter to H. B. M. Consulate, St. Petersburgh, and British Counsel in Russian Law Courts. In cr 8vo, cloth, round corners.	6	8
VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS. A Manual of Horse Medicine and Surgery, written in simple language. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. Fourth Edition. Revised, Enlarged, and newly Illustrated.	9	0
RIDING: ON THE FLAT AND ACROSS COUNRY. A Guide to Practical Horsemanship. By Capt. M. H. HAYES, F.R.C.V.S. 80 Illustrations by OSWALD BROWN, STURGESS, and STANLEY BERKELEY. Third Edition. REVISED and Enlarged, Imperial 16 mo	7	8

THACKER, SPINK & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34	,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36	,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40	,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42	,,

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	Rs. 28	per doz.
Three ,,	,, 30	,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

ENGINEER'S MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR SALE.

PORTABLE ENGINES, Priestman's 5-Ton Cranes with grabs and dredgers, Portable self-propelling 3-Ton cranes, Steam hoists and Winches, Hydraulic riveters, Air compressors, concrete mixers, Pulsometers with Boilers, Bull's, Wild's, and Bell's Dredgers, Crab winches and sundry small tools, &c.

Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, by whom offers for the above will be received.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 13th March, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ... £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to ... £7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ... £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years ... £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

IV.
IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

V.
IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.
For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

URGENTLY NEEDED.

BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. G. FIDLER,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ... £ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ... £1,000,000
(With power to increase to ... £4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ... £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GENL. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office ... 14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia ... TEHERAN.
Branches at ... BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at ... BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ... MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ... $ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office ... 3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers ... THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD.; THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY, BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
4½ ,, ,, ,, 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ... Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ... Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

TO LET, in Bhosawal Square, at Parel Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass Iron Works, several BUNGALOWS, thoroughly repaired, and newly painted. Apply to the Undersigned.

E. G. CABRAL,
Grant Buildings, Colaba.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 26
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ... As. 2 per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	,, 4½ ,,
Third do.	,, 2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25 9 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,062½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	4,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	198
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,825	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,900	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	310
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	80
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	210
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	84
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	160	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	885
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	890 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	245 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		135
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	375xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	285
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Rs. 1:	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	481
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	160	Rs. 100	930

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	525
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	86
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	370
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,110
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	738
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	650
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	435
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	725
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	217½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	885
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	730
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	650
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,885
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	475
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,230
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 60	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,325
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs.60	575
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	350
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
adia Mills	1,060	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,060	...	605

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-7	
China Leaf	"	26-7	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-10	"
Do. do. new	"	25-7	"
Australia do.	"	26-2	
Bombay do.	"	25-14	
English Sovereigns	"	16-10	
Do. Dragons	"	16-9	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	[illegible]		
Do. 17½ do.	[illegible]		
Carolus Dollars	[illegible]		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Manufacturing Company, 4 p. m.

Maharastra Vaktritwottejak Mandali, Prize-Distribution, Madhav Baug 8-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Macalister (s), from Liverpool; H. M.'s Malabar, Portsmouth; and Gisela (s), Kobe.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Queen of India (s), for Saigon; Indrapura (s) Antwerp; Khandalla (s), Persian Gulf; Vasna (s), Colombo; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta, &c.

Saint Thomas' Cathedral.—There will be a Confirmation in the Cathedral, this evening, at 6 o'clock.

Postal Notice.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will beregulated by Schedule 39, viz.,—1s. 2½d. per rupee.

Victoria Natural History Institute.—A. Murray, manager of the Victoria Natural History Institute, was ordered by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Monday last, to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 3,000. Constable Barnett, yesterday, placed the accused before Mr. W. Webb, and requested that a remand-warrant be made for the accused as he is unable to find any security. The accused said that he had no chance of getting a surety for the said amount. The Magistrate ordered a remand-warrant for the accused, to take him in the jail.

Bombay Branch of the National Phonographic Society.—The acting secretary of the National Phonographic Society of London writes to the secretary of the Bombay Branch of that Society as under:—"With respect to certificates granted by Messrs. Isaac Pitman and Sons, Mr. Pitman has conceded to allowing speed certificates (first class) to be conducted by branches of the National Phonographic Society." A special class has been opened for this purpose, and any information on the subject can be obtained from the local secretary.

Prize-Distribution Ceremony.—The prize-distribution ceremony of the Maharastra Vaktritwottejak Mandali takes place, this evening, at 8-30 p.m., in the hall of the Native Institution, opposite Madhav Baug. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., has consented to preside. Lectures will be delivered by Mr. P. P. Khare, B.A., LL.B., Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc. M.D., and Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar on the three different subjects given for the competition, and Mr. Daji Abaji will distribute prizes to the successful candidates. The members are requested to grace the occasion.

A Gang of Gamblers.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nelmes charged Dawoodjee Jivajee and twelve others with gambling with cards, dice, and money, at Dargadevi, at 11-45 p.m., on Tuesday last. Almost all the accused were previously fined for a similar offence. The house in which the accused were found gambling was known to be a gaming house. The last accused who was a woman, kept a watch at the door, and she was the keeper of the house. The Magistrate convicted all the accused. His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 60, and in default sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The tenth and the eleventh accused were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 20 each.

Theft of Ornaments.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Shunker Gopinath, a Hindoo, was charged with theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, belonging to one Narayan Pudmakar. It appears that the complainant arrived in Bombay from Dhurumpore last week, and alighted in a chawl, at Funuswady, where he put his kit on the verandah of the chawl, and had gone in a friend's house to take his meals. On returning from the house he took his property inside the room. Next day he found three brass boxes missing, one of which contained ornaments. On the matter being reported to the police, the accused was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Breach of the Opium Act.—Mr. Rustim Pestonjee Jehangir, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, charged Madhavrao Nagojee with selling opium without a licence and keeping in his possession 3lb. of opium in contravention of the Opium Act, and Parvatee and Maruni, two women for aiding and abetting in the said offence. It appears that Mr. Rustim, on Monday night, went with a warrant from the Collector of Customs to the house of the first accused, at Chunam Kiln Road, and arrested the accused with the above quantity of opium. The accused admitted the charge. His Worship convicted the accused and fined the first accused Rs. 100 with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, and warned and discharged the other two accused, Mr. Rustim not pressing the charge against them.

Alleged Theft of Linseed.—Before Mr. W. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, one Vallabhram Govindram was charged with theft in respect of fifteen bags of linseed, belonging to Velljee Hirjee and Co. Mr. Dhairyavan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. K. Ghamat, barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the firm bought sixty bags of linseed from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., with one stipulation that the money should be paid in advance, that is, before taking delivery of the goods. With the same condition the complainant sold all the bags to one Bhutt Mayaram Aditram. The accused was his servant. The accused with a delivery order of fifteen bags, went to the complainant's servant Shamjee Gopal, and got delivery of the goods. On hearing of it the witness met the accused on the 26th instant at Bhoiwada. The accused then said to the witness that the bags were sold by him to one Goculdas Jaitha, and the value of the goods was paid to him. He said to the accused that he had no claim on the money which he held as the bags were taken delivery of by him, without the money being paid in advance according to the condition between his master and the complainant. On this the accused handed over the money to a person, who had accompanied him, and who taking the money walked away. Seeing this the witness called a police peon, and gave the accused in custody. The evidence having been gone into Mr. Ghamat, addressing the court, said that the case was one for a civil court. He submitted that from the evidence no charge of theft could be sustained against the accused. The Magistrate also being of the same opinion ordered the accused to be discharged. Mr. Dhairyavan intimated that he would lay an information against the accused for cheating. On the application of Mr. Brown, solicitor, his Worship ordered, that the property brought before the court as stolen property, should be returned to the person from whom the police got it.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Maundy Thursday, March 30.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Confirmation.

Good Friday, March 31.

6-45 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
12 Noon—The Three Hours' Agony to be preached by the Venerable A Goldwyer-Lewis.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A York-Browne.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

Good Friday, March 31.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Litany, and Ante-Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

Near School of Art.

Good Friday, March 31.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Pre-Communion Service, and Sermon.—Hymns 113, 114, and 108.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 114, 117, and 122.

Easter Day, April 2.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Second Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon.—Hymns 134, 135, and 131.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 134, 136, 140, and 125.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

Maundy Thursday.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral.)
9-30—Matins (Choral); Address by Rev. C. S. Rivington.
8 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. S. Rivington.

Good Friday.

7, 7-30 and 9-30 a.m.
12 to 3 p.m.—Three Hours' Service, by Rev. C. S. Rivington.
8 p.m.—Evensong, Sermon by Rev. J. W. Lord.
(Alms for Missions to the Jews.)

Easter Eve.

8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, Procession, and Sermon by Rev. F. Gardner.

Easter Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30—Choral Eucharist.
10—Choral Matins.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong or Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe, Alms for the Memorial to Rev. Br. Beale.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

[illegible]

MILITARY NEWS.

Major H. Reid, 7th Hussars, is proceeding home on eight months' leave, on private affairs.

The Rest Camps at Jubbulpore, Sohagpore, and Hoshangabad, will be closed on the 8th April.

The 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles) will leave Quetta on the 13th April and arrive at Poona, there to be quartered, on the 21st April.

Surgeon-Colonel H. Cooke, Principal Medical Officer, Nagpur District, is proceeding home on ninety days' accumulated privilege leave.

General leave of absence is granted to Major S. D. Rainsford, No. 8 Co., Eastern Division, R. A., from the 15th April to the 15th October, 1893.

The Headquarters and Right Wing of the 30th Bombay (3rd Beluch) Infantry, left Loralai on the 11th March, en route for Karachi in relief.

The draft of the 1st Battalion Northampton Regiment now at Poona, will be despatched to Bangalore to join regimental head-quarters, on the 3rd April.

Major-General C. J. East, C. B., Commanding the Secunderabad District, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st April.

Surgeon-Captain G. Neile, Army Medical Staff, has been posted to the Poona District for duty, and Surgeon-Captain T. Daly, A.M.S., to the Madras District.

Brigadier-General M. W. E. Gossett, C. B., Commanding Mandalay District, has been granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Sixty days' privilege leave of absence, from the 17th April, 1893, is granted to Captain A. B. C. Williams, D. A. C. General, Chief Commissariat Officer, Allahabad.

Captain F. A. Randolph, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, has been directed to proceed to England, on appointment to the Inspection Staff, Woolwich.

Major J. W. Hogge, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops, reverts to the 14th Sikhs at once, and will officiate as Commandant during the absence, on leave, of Colonel Ellis.

It has been notified that the Rest Camps at Hoshungabad, Sohagpore, and Jubbulpore cannot be closed on the 8th proximo, as originally intended, and will be kept open until the 14th April.

Under instructions from Army Headquarters, Surgeon-Major W. Dugdale, A. M. S., in medical charge, Fort Hospital, at Allahabad, is transfered permanently to the Rawalpindi District, for duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Mhow, will shortly be transferred to Bangalore to command the Artillery at that station. Bangalore carries Horse Artillery pay with it.

Lieutenant C. F. Garnett, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant F. E. Buchanan, Scots Fusiliers; and Captain Lord Bingham, Rifle Brigade, are posted to the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions of their respective regiments.

Captain M. Walker, R. A., has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in place of Major J. L. Fixott, R. A., deputed to England to purchase machinery, &c., for new manufactures.

Captain H Finn, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras District, has been transferred to the Mandalay District, and Captain G. J. Shaw, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mandalay District, has been transferred to the Madras District.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—40th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. H. Bunbury, to be permanent Wing Officer. (The previous appointment to this regiment of Lieutenant Gunning, 35th Sikhs, is cancelled.) 2-2nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant H. D. Watson, to be Quartermaster.

Captain K. M. Foss has designed a light, portable pattern cooking stove, suitable for half companies of Native troops on active service, or when detached from their head-quarters: it is adapted to mule or coolie transport and weighs less than 1 lb. for each man it cooks for. It is likely to be tried in the Madras Presidency.

It has been directed that an officer of the Royal Engineers, who proceeded to India subsequently to the 11th March, 1886, and who is, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army, serving in India, will be allowed to reckon leave on private affairs as part of his tour of Indian Service, as is the practice of the War Office as regards officers of the Royal Engineers serving in the Colonies, and taking leave under Article 152 of the Royal Warrant of 1892.

The following appointments have been sanctioned:—1-1st Gurkhas.—Major C. A. R. Sage, from 2nd Battalion, to be Commandant, vice Young, vacated; Captain G. H. Robinson to be Second-in-Command; and Captain E. W. F. Martin to be Wing Commander. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Major R. Fulton to be Second-in-Command, vice Sage; and Captain C. H. Powell, from 1st Battalion, to be Wing Commander. 2-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant W. H. Savage, from 1st Battalion, to be Officiating Second-in-Command.

The undermentioned have leave of absence on private affairs:—To England—Major W. H. Cunliffe, Oxfordshire L. I., Major C. A. R. Sage, 1-1st Gurkhas; Major F. W. Becher, Bedfordshire Regiment; and Captain C. P. W. Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, for twelve months; Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, 18th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant M. S. Wellby, 18th Hussars; and Lieutenant R. D. Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for six months. Major C. J. B. Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders, to Amritsar, for three months.

We note among the names of officers who passed from the last Garrison Class at Poona, that of Lieutenant Colonel H. Meakin, Commanding the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, who has passed out in tactics. When a Volunteer officer gives up so much of his time as is required to attend a garrison class, and to pass by the same standard as the officers of the Regular Army, it is proof of a strong determination to know the work required thoroughly. In this busy country it is too much to hope that many Civilian officers will ever find time and opportunity to attend the Garrison course, but it should be the aim of everyone who is likely to rise to a command to do so.

A question having been raised whether the powers of sanctioning military expenditure conferred on the Commander-in-Chief in India by clause 91, India Army Circulars, 1890, extend to expenditure of stores issued from stock, as well as money payments; the Government of India, in reply, stated that the issue of stores from stock ultimately results in the expenditure of money for their replacement to maintain authorised established proportions of stock, and there is nothing in the Army Circular which can lead to the conclusion that the financil powers of his Excellency, as defined in paragraph 9 of the Army Circular, the provisions of which cover sanctions to expenditure of cash or stores within the limits laid down, such limits including both cash and the value of stores taken together. This interpretation of existing rules must not be taken as in any way extending the scope of the Commander-in-Chief's power in regard to sanctioning military expenditure.

The undermentioned have leave of absence:—*Out of India.*—Lieutenant H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant J. O'Hara, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Captain E. H. J. Reay, Wiltshire Regiment, Lieutenant H. H. Hulse, 5th Lancers; Lieutenant G. E. D. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Captain F. H. Yate, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant Lord Manners, King's Royal Rifles; and Lieutenat R. G. Macpherson, 19th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months; Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. J. Boddy, Royal Scots Fusiliers, for 10 months; Lieutenant A. T. Devon, East India Railway Volunteers, for 8 months; Captain S. W. Scrase-Dickins, Highland Light Infantry; and Captain W. Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, for 9 months; Major Cummings, West Kent Regiment, for 6 months; Captain G. P. Wyndham, 16th Lancers, for 118 days, all on private affairs; Captain F. P. L. White, 5th Punjab Infantry, for 12 months; and Lieutenant E. H. E. Daniell, Royal Irish Regiment, for 6 months, on medical certificate; Captain and Quartermaster J. Connolly, Scottish Borderers, pending retirement. *In India.*—Major W. C. James, 16th Lancers, to Kashmir, for 139 days, on private affairs.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF THANA.

There was an election of three members of the Thana Municipality to fill in three vacancies that had occurred by the resignation of three members who were elected in the general election about this time last year. The election-day was fixed for Monday, the 27th instant, and there came forward six candidates, Messrs. Merwanjee Naorojee Antia, Cowasjee Byramjee, Mungaldas Devidas, Nilkant Ramchandra Kotwal, Janardan Damodar Dixshit, and Purshram Jagannath Potnis. The polling continued from 7 to 11 a.m., again from 4 to 6 p.m. Out of 762 voters 247 came forward to exercise their franchise. There were 30 Parsees, 145 Hindoos, 12 Mussulmans, 54 Christians, and 5 Jews. A novel feature of this mofussil election was the presence of two old Parsee ladies to give their votes. It is hoped that ladies of the other communities will also follow their example. The following candidates were successful:—

Mr. Merwanjee Nowrojee Antia	159	votes.
" Cowasjee Byramjee	155	"
" Mungaldas Devidas	123	"

The troops on the North-West Frontier have been warned to be on their guard against Ghazis during the [illegible] commenced on the 20th instant.

REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES IN INDIA.

The following General Order has been issued by Lord Roberts:—

"Before leaving India I wish to thank General Officers Commanding, and Commanding Officers of British Corps in India, for their hearty co-operation in carrying into effect the scheme for the formation of Regimental Institutes, which was sanctioned by the Government of India in August 1889.

"The success of these establishments depends entirely upon the interest taken in them by the regimental authorities, and I am glad to say that in almost every instance I have found Commanding Officers and Institute Committees fully alive to the benefits their men derive from the reasonable comforts and amusements which can be provided under the present system. Much has already been done to render the Institutes attractive and comfortable, and I trust that still further progress may be made in this direction.

"In India scarcely any places or means of rational amusement are available for soldiers after dark beyond the precincts of the barracks, and it is all the more necessary that thoroughly well-lighted and suitably furnished rooms should be at the disposal of soldiers within their own Lines, for purposes of recreation and refreshment, and that they should be able to procure such articles of food and drink as they may require of good quality and at a moderate price.

"It appears to me to be worthy of consideration whether existing restrictions on the sale of beer and spirits with aerated waters in the Refreshment Department might not be somewhat relaxed without injury to discipline. Hitherto it has been the rule in most regiments and batteries to limit the supply of beer to one pint for each man who orders a supper. Para. 1848 (B) (c) Section XV, Vol. II, Army Regulations, India, allows a quart to be issued to one individual at one time, and at Rawalpindi, where the experiment of issuing a quart has been tried and carefully watched, the results have been extremely satisfactoy. In this, as in other matters connected with the management of Regimental Institutes, the guiding principle should be to allow the soldier every reasonable liberty, so long as he does not abuse it, and not to withdraw the privileges of the well-behaved majority on account of the occasional misconduct of a few badly behaved men.

"I sincerely trust that the scheme in which I am so deeply interested, and which has already added so much to the attractions of the British soldiers' life in this country, may continue to prosper, and I therefore command it to the special care and unremitting attention of the regimental officers under my command, with whom it rests to render Regimental Institutes even more conducive to the well-being of their men than they have hitherto been."

THE CHIN HILLS.

A Fort White telegram of 26th March says:—The punitive operations in the North Chin Hills have closed with the destruction of Angno, in the North of the Siyin country, where the inhabitants of Pimpi and refugees from at least four villages that had already been punished had collected and formed a settlement, which they believed out of striking distance. On the 12th instant a column left Fort White, under Captain Presgrave, consisting of one gun and 200 rifles, being detachments from the Norfolks, 1st, 5th, and 6th Burma Battalions, and 30th Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and accompanied by Mr. Carey, Political Officer. On the 14th the column moved on to the settlement, which was found to be a large one. The force, which advanced in two parties, after having to overcome numerous obstacles, surprised the inhabitants and drove them off, with the loss of only one soldier of the Norfolk Regiment slightly wounded. A police column, under Lieutenant Maxwell, moving from the Kale Valley, joined the force on the 16th, and the country was scoured in all directions. The police losses were one sepoy and one coolie killed.

To prevent any attempt at resettling or cultivating, a post of 100 rifles of the 1st and 5th Burma Battalions, under Captain Taylor, 5th Burma Battalion, remains in occupation until firearms have been surrendered, and our terms complied with. Over 700 guns have now been surrendered, and more are daily being brought in from the Siyin and the Nwengal countries. Two of the leading chiefs are in irons in Fort White, besides several hostages. The remainder of the open season will be employed in hunting up outlaws and fugitives and punishing those who have been harbouring such, after which the 5th and 6th Burma Battalions, that joined the force as reinforcements, will return to the Mandalay District.

To-day two guns, No. 7 M.B., under Lieutenant Marshall, and 100 Norfolks, under Lieutenant Northcott, the whole under Captain Beale, Norfolk Regiment, left Fort White for South Chinland. They will be joined at Falam by 25 rifles of the 21st Madras Pioneers, and at Haka by 50 of the 2nd Burma Battalion, when, accompanied by Mr. Tuck, Assistant Political Officer, the column will move on to the Tlang Tlang villages that have been harbouring the outlaw Lalwe. These villages have surrendered 28 guns, or part of their fine, and their demeanour is reported as sullen, but not hostile. As, however, they are old offenders, and the terms imposed last year have not been fully complied with, the above column proceeds against them, to enforce our terms, as even if they submit without resistance, as expected, on our show of force, the appearance of a column of European troops and guns marching through the Tashon and Haka countries must have a good effect, as these tribes were rather inclined to suppose that we had our hands quite full with North Chin operations, and had no troops to enforce our demands.

General Palmer starts to-morrow for Myingyan, where, during the first week of April, he makes over command of the district to Colonel Bird, C. B., and then proceeds to India, to take command of the Allahabad District.

JUS VERRINUM.

Commissioners on jurymen,
Themselves a jury, sit, and then
Record what every mortal knows
Who e'er considered cons and pros
Of questions settled, lord, since when?

As well discourse of Pol and Pen,
Of Daniel in the lion's den,
Of coracles, of trunks and hose,
Commissioners!

And yet, poor Keshub Chandra Sen
Might thus have argued; *den** and *len**
"Rule the wide world, your duty owes
"To compromise its root, and shows
"Our strongest rulers are but men,"
Commissioners!

R. S. V. P. in the *Pioneer.*

* "Len-den" in Bengali means "give and take."

SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

FOURTEENTH LIST.	Rs.	a.
B Philips	25	0
Peroo Mahomed	15	0
H J Brewin	10	0
Rahimtoola Khyraz	10	0
Collected by J C—		
Dr H J C F B M	4	0
Eric D E P B C B	3	8
D C D B M D R J C T	3	8
Previously acknowledged	1,444	4
Total	1,515	4

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,496 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 25th March, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total..	Rs. 1,92,208	Rs. 7,47,816	Rs. 6,435	Rs. 9,46,459
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	11,10,300
Decrease				Rs. 1,63,841

Mr. A. Caillard has been instructed by the British holders of Turkish Stocks to oppose as detrimental to British interests the proposal made to the Council of the Public Debt to administer the revenues assigned as guarantees for the recently conceded Asiatic Railways.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Queen of India, 2,414 tons, Captain G. H. Mathias, sailed yesterday for Saigon, in ballast.

The s s Chyebassa, 1,688 tons, Captain F. Wilson, cleared yesterday for Tarre and Marseilles, with a general cargo and four European passengers.

The s s Indrapura, 2,510 tons, Captain J W Sanders, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and Mr H Adams as passenger.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's s. s. Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain J. Nicolich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (20th February) with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The s s Kt Templar, 2,204 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Cardiff, with a cargo of 5,888 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Clan Line s s Clan Macalister, 1,472 tons, Captain D Leslie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo and Lieut and Mrs Griffin as cabin passengers. The vessel is is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Clan Macalister (s)	Leslie	Liverpool, March 3.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Tudor	Portsmouth, March 3.
	Gisela (s)	Nicolich	Kobe, Feb 27.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Queen of India (s)	Mathews	Saigon.
	Indrapura (s)	Sanders	Antwerp.
	Khandalla (s)	Kendall	Persian Gulf.
	Vasna (s)	Boon	Colombo.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Lalpoora (s)	Stone	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Chyebassa, Captain Wilson, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Tarre and Marseilles.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Gisela, for Trieste, and Venice.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 29.

For Liverpool.

Ashdown s—301 cwts hemp, V Gopaljee; 2,033 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee.

Asia s—19 bales wool and 390 cwts hemp, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 138 bales wool, M Jetha.

For London.

Malvern s—40 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 70 cwts olibanum, K Shuriff and Co; 2,000 cwts bone-meal, R Kaderbhoy; 14 bales skins, H C H Gunee.

For Hull.

Asloun s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Leader s—110 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 180 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Quantock s—9,999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Tuskar s—450 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Ataka s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed and 8,001 cwts tellseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co. 27,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Asia s—5,601 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

Worsely Hall s—5,010 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co

For Antwerp.

Inchbarra s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 2,001 cwts linseed and 805 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 999 cwts linseed, T Ludha.

For Havre.

Burdon s—150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prierde Saone and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kt St George s—12,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts Mustard seed and 201 cwts cress seed, A Blascheck and Co.

For Genoa.

Tuskar s—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Owen and Okell; 150 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 999 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

D Balduino s—2,683, cwts. 9 castor seed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Trieste.

Glenvich s—275 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4 bales hemp, J L Kerston; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Leghorn.

D Balduino s—1,900 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Odessa.

Kt Errant s—1050 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 6,709 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Gibraltar.

Asia s—13,00 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF MARCH, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·938	W S W	4	85·1	57·1	32	..	5·03	+2·27
Agra	29·996	N W	4	89·6	57·6	32	..	2·38	+1·35
Cawnpore	29·982	W S W	6	90·0	57·0	31	..	4·27	...
Allahabad	29· 27	WSW	6	94·4	61·4	30	..	3·29	+1·52
Jhansi	30·003	N W	1	93·5	64·2	28	...	2·34	+0·94
Jacobabad	29·967	E	7	91·5	65·4	20	...	3·40	+2·75
Karachi	29·962	N N W	9	87·0	65·9	81	...	4·21	+3·20
Jeypore	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
Ajmere	30·028	Calm	4	91·4	61·2	31	...	2 37	+1·57
Deesa	29·945	S W	7	99·8	64·8	26	...	0·61	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·953	N	2	98·2	69·2	56	..	0·46	...
Rajkot	29·978	WNW	7	97·4	66·9	80	..	0·50	...
Veraval	29·979	N N E	11	81·0	68·8	79	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	30 031	S E	5	93·8	60·3	16	..	2·32	+1·66
Indore	29·938	Calm	3	95·0	59·1	47	...	1·59	+0·59
Saugor	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·988	S	2	93·5	60·8	43	..	5·55	+3·07
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..
Khandwa	29·989	N W	6	98·2	63·2	36	..	3·19	+1·86
Raipur	29·944	Calm	7	96·4	60·2	56	..	4·96	+2·94
Nagpur	29·942	N N E	5	97·8	65·8	30	..	7·49	+4·98
Amraoti	29·947	Calm	3	97·6	69·8	25	..	7·01	+4·80
Akola	29·939	W	5	95·9	61·9	32	..	6·97	+4·02
Surat	29 991	S	F	91·6	66·0	86	...	0·10	—0·15
Malegaon	30·003	WNW	8	97·9	63·8	50	..	0·81	—0·73
Bombay	30·008	N N E	9	84·4	71·5	81	..	0·81	—0·06
Poona	30·016	Calm	7	98·5	59·9	27	..	0·34	—1·37
Sholapur	29 982	Calm	7	95·2	70·0	49	..	4·13	+2·20
Ratnagiri	29·995	E S E	6	86·8	72·9	75	..	0·75	—0·19
Belgaum	29·955	WNW	..	93·8	64·8	22	...	0·30	—2·13
Goa	29·993	N N E	14	86·6	76·4	74	...	2·44	..
Karwar	29·962	Calm	4	87·3	72·1	80	..	1·43	—1·72
Mangalore	29·993	N	3	90·3	76·4	77	...	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·989	Calm	11	91·7	77·1	73	...	3·87	—4·11
Cochin	29·983	N E	M	90·2	78·1	73	...	16·15	+3·84
Bangalore	30·024	S E	...	88·2	67·5	53	..	2·13	—3·10
Secunderabad	30·003	W	3	92·6	67·9	61	..	10·18	+7·74
Masuliptm	29·981	S S W	5	90·0	73 1	87	...	1·49	—7·18
Bellary	29·982	E	3	99·0	72·9	82	..	1·63	—1·07
Cuddapah	30·028	S	...	101·2	76·9	53	..	2·51	—1·56
Madras	29·993	W S W	10	88·7	76·2	71	...	7 59	—17·31
Coimbatore	29·993	N	3	93·2	73·3	93	...	3·57	—3·01
Trichinopoly	30·007	Calm	2	100·1	71·9	68	...	2·72	—9·06
Negapatam	29 987	WN W	8	83·0	72·2	57	..	15·07	—18·29
Colombo	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M—Moderate, F—F—Fresh, S—Strong, H+Heavy.

Summary.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Belgaum, pressure has changed irregularly and by moderate or small amounts all over the country. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are very varriable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light in all districts. The day and night temperature continues to be below the normal in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Cuddapah and the lowest 57° at Delhi. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Calicut, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations. The weather continues to be fine, clear and settled in all districts.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, March 29.

Wednesday's observations show a brisk barometric rise in Bengal and comparatively small changes elsewhere; hence while the depression over Bengal has disappeared the general distribution of the pressure is little altered. South-westerly winds noticed yesterday in Bengal have now disappeared and the wind directions are fairly normal. The force is fresh to strong at the Head of the Bay. The temperature has changed irregularly, but it has generally fallen in the Gangetic Plain, North-West India, and West Peninsula. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-nine degrees in Cuddapah to sixty in Peshawar, and is abnormally low in all provinces, the deficiency ranging from two degrees in Madras and Burma to nine degrees in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces. The principal maxima are 104° in Minbu, and 101° in Cuddapah. Eight showers of rain have fallen in North Bengal, the Assam Valley, and few places in the Peninsula.

HAVE JEWS A SENSE OF HUMOUR?

The address which was delivered by the Chief Rabbi a few weeks ago on the subject of "Jewish Wit and Humour" is published in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century.* That Renan and Carlyle should both of them have denied to the Israelite any sense of fun or humour has struck Dr. Adler, as it has struck most of us, as alike surprising and erroneous; and his paper is directed to the disproof of the charge, with chapter and verse, with example and precept, with bell and with book. Had he not prepared his paper hastily for a working men's club, he might, doubtless, have made out a better and a fuller case, as I shall presently submit; but in his rapid survey of the subject he has so treated it that, if it is not exhaustive and wholly convincing, it is at least amusing and suggestive.

Beginning as near the beginning as he can—"so far back," to use an American negroism, "dat you can't get no backer"—Dr. Adler carefully differentiates the Jew of antiquity from the grave Egyptian and fierce Assyrian of the same day—which neither Carlyle nor Renan sufficiently did; and he points out how that it is owing solely to the irrepressible elasticity and mental brightness and buoyancy of the Jew that he has maintained his cheerfulness through centuries of misery, persecution, and oppression—till the wonder is that he has any humour left in him at all. Nevertheless, his wit has been coloured by his circumstances. In more recent times it has partaken rather of the character of irony, and his humour has acquired a strong flavour of dry cynicism, in addition to the note of sadness on which Dr. Adler lays stress.

As a matter of fact the Jewish love of fun seems to pervade the synagogue as it does the market-place. The Midrash, indeed, is almost as much an old-fashioned "Treasurie of Agreeable Tales" as it is a Commentary on the Bible, and Dr. Adler has given a taste of its quality in the anecdotes he relates. But surely he does not make the most of his case when he confines his chief types of Jewish wits and humorists to the elder Mendelssohn, Heine, and Borne; for others there have been in every age, worthy of being bracketed with these. Of Heine, whom the Chief Rabbi speaks of as being "as tender as Sterne, as savage and gross as Swift"—and, he might have added, as brilliant as Jerrold, without his piety—Dr. Adler naturally omits one striking piece of cynical, but thorough irreverence. It was on his deathbed that he had been talking with unusual gravity of his secession from Judaism, and then, leaning back upon his pillows, he added with a short, comfortable sigh: "But never mind, God will forgive me—*c'est Son metter*—that is His line of business." This remark, indeed, is worthy in its daring, of the man who summed up the French political method as "in other countries when a citizen becomes dissatisfied with his Government, he emigrates; in France he requires the Government to emigrate." It is worthy of notice, as a coincidence rather than as a possible example of plagiarism, that the witticism which Dr. Adler here quotes of Saphir—who replied to an opinion that making debts ruins a man, that he found, on the contrary, "that *paying* debts ruins me"—is one of the best known sallies attributed to Douglas Jerrold.

On the subject of Jewish wit at the present day Dr. Adler is unhappily brief. He touches on the wit of the Stock Exchange, but a finer collection might be made than that which he samples. Not one, in fact, is at once so simple and biting as the sudden epigram which passed first from Jewish lips when the receipt of a certain foreign barony was announced. It would appear that, inspired doubtless by discretion, Dr. Adler has entirely failed to point out that the Jewish Joe Miller is a composite character—a creature with a dual existence, whose moods are as clearly marked and as distinctly apart as those of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. On the former Dr. Adler has a good deal to say, and says it pleasantly. Such a one is the *Maggid* of Dubno, whom he quotes, or he of the East-end, whom, still living, Mr. Zangwill has immortalised under the name of Reb Shemoel. The Dr. Hyde is a very different cast of person—the dealer he is, a haggler, the prevaricator, the thief, the blasphemer, with whose witticisms, ingenious and genuinely witty though they often were, Dr. Adler will have nothing whatever to do. Such a man is he of whom the following characteristic story is told. Being badly in want of a sum of 10,000 franks, he went to the synagogue, and straightway prayed to the Almighty for the gift of that amount, adding, by way of vow or bribe, that forthwith upon its receipt he would present one-tenth of it in charity. After waiting a few months without the realisation of his hopes, he betook him, with a shrug of the shoulders, to a church, and there offered up a similar prayer to Christ. And behold, within a short space of time, his prayer was answered, and by a lucky speculation he became possessed of 10,000 francs. Thereupon the worshipper hurried back to the synagogue, and, prostrating himself devoutly, he exclaimed: "Thou, O Lord! Thou art the only true God! Thou knewest I never intended to give that thousand francs in charity!"

This utter lack of principle forms the basis of many of these stories, which are told with bated breath and a twinkling eye, and a chuckle that seems ashamed of its own ripple. Of such a sort, too, is the following anecdote: A father and his son were in business-partnership; and one morning the lad came to him to say that he found that by mistake he had sent an account in for a second time to one of their most valued clients, and that for a second time it had been paid. What should he do?—for to return the cheque with a frank explanation to so precise and punctilious a customer would certainly be to lose the connection. What had best be done? "Did he pay the bill a second time, my son, without any question?" asked the old man. "Yes." "Then wait three months," replied the father, "and send it in again." On another occasion a Jew was remonstrated with by a relative for charging as much interest as 9 per cent.: for anything above 6 per cent. was by law accounted usury, and usury was forbidden by the Almighty. But the accused placed his fore finger to his nose, and replied with a knowing wink: "Yes—but from on High, you know, a nine looks like a six?" And again: A father and son went to the wedding-breakfast of a distant relative, where the presents were duly displayed. On their way home the son, who had been silent and preoccupied, turned to his father: "That man will come to no good, father," he said; "he is utterly unprincipled. Did you not see that he had forbidden food on his table?" "I saw it, my son," replied the father; "but be comforted. The Lord has already punished him, *for I have one of his silver spoons in my pocket*"!

All these ribald stories appear to be of Polish origin, their smartness being held apparently to condone their offensiveness. Yet it is a side of Jewish humour—the least creditable, yet not the least funny—which no student of the subject can afford to ignore. They usually run in the same groove—such as the story of the solitary dying Jew, who was attended by a kind Catholic priest, in ignorance of his religion, for the administering of the Sacrament. After a time the sufferer recovered partial consciousness, and opening his eyes perceived the silver cross held up over him. His eye was glazing fast and his Jaw was falling. In a failing voice, that struggled against his weakness, he bid "T'irty shillin'!" and fell back—dead.

It must not be supposed that this form of humour constitutes an undue proportion of Jewish wit; but, as I have said, I have dwelt upon it for the simple reason that Dr. Adler, by virtue, perhaps, of his office—perhaps through unfamiliarity—has completely passed it over. Yet his paper is a thoroughly entertaining one on a novel subject, which may, it is to be hoped, lead to the compilation of a volume of "Jewish Wit and Humour," which none is fitter to undertake than Mr. Zangwill or Mr. Joseph Jacobs. And then we might have something like a complete list of Jewish humorists—not only writers and conversationalists, but comedians as well, to whom the stage is more largely indebted than the world is generally aware of.—M. H. S. in the *Westminster Gazette.*

A Correspondent writes to the Lahore paper the following letter:—With reference to the protective effect of certain colours against the sun's rays, years ago, on my way out to India the second time, having already been invalided home once from the effects of the sun, it occurred to me to try the photographers' plan, I reasoned to myself that since no one ever got sunstroke or sun-fever from exposure to a dark source of heat or even to one which, though luminous, possessed no great degree of chemical energy, the furnaces in the arsenal for example, it could not be the heat rays, therefore, which injure one, but must be the chemical ones only. If, therefore, one treated one's own body as the photographer treats his plates and enveloped oneself in yellow or dard-red, one ought to be practically secure, and since the photographer lined the inside of his tents and belongings with yellow it was obviously immaterial whether one wore the yellow inside or out. I had my hats and coats lined with yellow, and with most satisfactory results, for during five years and even extreme exposure never once did the yellow lining fail me, but every time that, either through carelessness or over confidence, I forgot the precaution, a very short exposure sufficed to send me down with the usual sun-fever. Many friends tried the plan, and all with the same satisfactory results.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

DIRECT FROM JAPAN.—Gent.'s White Silk Hemstitched Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Full Size, Cash or V. P. P., Rs. 15-8 a dozen.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

LOVELY TEAS.—Fresh Consignment of our celebrated BREAKFAST and HOUSEHOLD MIXTURES, at 12 and 10 as. per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.—The Book of Dignities, expected per next Mail. Price Rs. 25, postage extra. Apply to the MANAGER to MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, Book-seller, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—B. W. G. "CRUNCHER," 6 years. Hunted regularly with the Bombay Hounds. Believed Sound. Any reasonable trial given. Price Rs. 400. Apply to "E. E. STEEL," 4, Marine Lines.

JUST UNPACKED.—Atkinson's Delicate Perfumes, Jasmin, Jockey Club, Moss, Rose, Opoponix, Patchouli, Sweet Briar, Toilet, Wood Violet, Ylangylance, &c., &c. White Rose in 1, 2, 4, and 8 ozs. Bot.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO LET, from 1st May next, a cool comfortable BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, with outhouses and stabling, open to westerly Sea-breeze. Apply to Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Government Contractor, No. 110, Old Imambara, Jail Road.

TO LET.—The UPPER FLOOR of the Bungalow, on Falkland Road, commodious for a large family.—Also TO SELL, a large PLATFORM Scale to weigh up to 10 tons by Samuel Denison and Son, Leeds. Apply BAPTY BROS' FLOUR MILL, Falkland Road.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestran Organs. Music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITING and SHORTHAND TRAINING CLASS.—2nd Session of 1893 to commence next April. Prospectus on application. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 13, Hornby Row.

A TRIAL is the best test.—IRISH WHISKEY, Guaranteed 7 years old. Rs. 25 per dozen.—HYIM & DAVID, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MONEY RETURNED if not approved of Our MOKHA GROUND COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being ROASTED and GROUND in the latest pattern improved closed Cylinders the finest Aroma is preserved. A trial is earnestly solicited.—N.B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a few skilful FINE MECHANICAL WORKMEN, must be good turners (on foot leathe) and fitters, also well acquainted with surveying and other Scientific Instrument repairs and adjustments. Salary Rs. 60 to begin. Apply "No. 387," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, who will keep cash and cash accounts. Salary Rs. 40, with prospects. Rs. 500 deposit or security for the same amount required. Apply "388," care of this Paper.

WANTED, PARTNER, Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. Share of profits will average Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200 monthly. European. Address "999," care of this Office.

WANTED, 2,000 lbs. fairly Good second-hand SMALL PICA TYPE. Apply to "B. 41," care of this Office.

WANTED, AT ONCE, fully competent SHORTHAND REPORTER.—Address with copies of testimonials and stating salary required, "A. Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, Experienced HEAD PRESSMAN. Only competent men with good habits need apply. References "X. Y. Z.," care of this Office.

AGENTS, WANTED, for the SALE of Cutlery, Scissors, Knives, &c. Address with references "V 5313," care of Rudolf Mosse, Cologne, Germany.

MERCANTILE.—A European Gentleman, connected with the Import Trade, and having a thorough knowledge of Accounts and Book-keeping seeks RE-ENGAGEMENT. Highest References.—Apply "A A," care of this Office.

TUTORSHIP.—Resident for Boys up to Standard 7, either in School or respectable Native family. Special system. Languages. Highly recommended.—Apply "B. B. B.," care of this Office.

CENTRAL HOTEL, opposite Bombay Club, Rampart Row.—Re-decorated and newly furnished throughout in the best style. Under personal English management. First Class Cuisine made a specialty. Sitting Rooms. Special terms for Monthly Residents.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR—Most Comfortable Hotel in the Station. Next to the Post and Telegraph office and the Club. Visitors will do well to apply to RIPON before making Arrangements Elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, SHAPUR BOMON IRANEE.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PEARSE'S is the only place where you can buy all your Oilmanstores, Wines, &c., at Cheapest Wholesale Rates. Marmalade As. 4. Jam As. 5. Mixed Pickles As. 6. Sardines large As. 6. Fresh Salmon As. 6½.—Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious" &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re. 1.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the Officers, S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN, Medical Officer, and Captain R. M. POORE, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT before 7 a.m. on 3rd April, 1893, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town, until 13th idem, when they should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, until further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point: Bombay, 22nd March,
1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,

SILVERSMITHS TO
H. M. THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON,

HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

FOR EXHIBITION AND SALE FOR THE NEXT FEW DAYS
AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,
Messrs. King, King, & Co.'s Old Premises,
AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.
NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.
THE RUPEE TAKEN AT ITS EQUIVALENT.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

BAR SILVER further advanced in value ½d. per oz. in London yesterday, at 38d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £63½; while, in New York, the metal was ⅝ cent dearer, at 83⅝ cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London further put up their buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 5-16d. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were both unaltered, at 98⅛, and 108¾ respectively. The market rate of discount on short London Bills remained, at 1⅝ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced ⅛ per cent. to 1⅝ per cent. also. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, at 5s. 10½d. per cental, Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged in value, at 5s. 10d. per cental. The Linseed Market was quiet but steady; no fresh quotations being given by Reuter for Bombay Seed.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening; Surats neglected; and Arrivals flat; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4⅞d. per lb.; and East Indians were unchanged, excepting "Good" Belatee, which was ⅛d. higher. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 45-64d. for March-April deliveries, and 4 49-64d. for July-August. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-16d. per lb. lower, at 5 1-16d. per lb. "Fine" Broach on Havre was a franc lower, at fcs. 57½. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands was further 1-16 cent lower, at 8⅝ cents; and June Futures declined 8 cents to 8·46 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales; and this season's figures to date give the following comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	12,000	12,000	28,000
Three days' do.	29,000	25,000	59,000
Since 1st Sept., 1892 ...	4,478,000	6,425,000	6,249,000

Here, business in Cotton has been upon a small scale, and the market has been quiet in tone; but prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 700 bales of Bhownugger at Rs. 238-40; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 211; while the Mills have taken only 200 Broach, at Rs. 250; and 50 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 237; and Julgaum, at Rs. 220; the day's business thus summing up 1,000 bales.

WHEAT has become a very quiet market again, with only a small export business passing; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market; and are also unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,949	bales.
Wheat	41,471	cwts.
Linseed............................	40,886	"
Rapeseed	27,928	"
Gingelly	6,570	"
Groundnuts............................	7,744	"
Castorseed	10,091	"
Rice	5,669	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm again this morning at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand in one direction, and very shortly after, 1s. 2 21-32d. was given to a considerable extent for the latter, up to the middle of the day, and later on, the rate became 1s. 2 5-8d. again for both media of remittance, and then gradually eased off, until finally, the best obtainable was 1s. 2 9-16d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand. For three months' sight Credits, the rate for ready and forward has been 1s. 2⅝d., and though few Merchants' Bills have come out thereat, Banks have refused to buy anything under for any delivery, and the market closed steady pending news of the result of Council allotments as follows; quotations for Bank remittance being nominal to a great extent with the Banks unwilling sellers:

Bank Bills on Demand		.........1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	.........1s. 2 9-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	....1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Credits	do.	......1s. 2⅝d.	"
Francs	do.	......1·55.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has had a smart drop on the monthly settlement to-day, Fours having been quoted at 104 11-16 for Money, and to close the account, in a weak market; before closing, however, there was some rally, and the price of Fours, for Money, left off at 104 13-16, with the early May account quoted 105⅛; and 4½ per Cents, at 101 again.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in sellers' favour in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we quote an advance of Rs. 45 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 35 in Soonderdas; of Rs. 20 in Hindustan; of Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough; and Oriental, at our revised quotations. Swadeshi, however, are Rs. 10 lower. Mercantile Press shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera........................	4⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1 2 5-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britania arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan arrived here from Colombo this morning.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

The Mail steamer Khedive from Calcutta arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne, having left Kurrachee on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 7 p.m., is expected here on the morning of the 31st instant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon, on Thursday, the 30th instant.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Saturday, the 1st proximo.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 29th March, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	28	4	12 p.m.	16	43
Teheran	29	2	9 p.m.	...	21
Suez	29	2	53 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th March, 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	30	..	1
" Kurrachee	...	23	...	1
" Madras	2	33	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

ROE—February 24, at Bally, Connell House, Co. Cavan, Ireland, Captain G N Roe, late "The Buffs."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JORDAN—March 19, at Lahore, the wife of Mr J A Jordan, and Proprietress of the Economic Stores, of a son.

WOOD—March 23, at Lahore, the wife of Mr Charles Wood, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

THOMSON—CANTOR—March 22, at Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, by the Venerable Archdeacon Spens, Lieutenant A F Thomason, I S C youngest son of Major-General C S Thomasson, R E, to Charlotte Denham, eldest daughter of Colonel C H Cantor, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1893.

IF we are to credit Mr. Edward Dicey, the recent crisis in Egypt was due to the successful endeavours of Mr. Justice Scott to effect the improvement of the judicial institutions in that country. This somewhat startling theory is not sustained by facts or documents, but it is put forward with great confidence in its self-evident plausibility supplemented by *a priori* reasoning, which has an interest and a value of its own. Mr. Dicey glories in having been from the beginning—and indeed from the *veille* of the occupation—an uncompromising annexationist, and the article which he contributes to the current number of the *New Review* winds up with an emphatic declaration that we ought, to make up our minds, whether we are the owners of Egypt, or are tenants under notice to quit. When a decision is come to on that point the next thing to do is "to let that decision be made known beyond the possibility of misapprehension." There is something decidedly French in this craving for a *situation nette*, and it is to be feared that Lord Rosebery will be in no hurry to follow Mr. Dicey's advice on the point. The present Minister for Foreign Affairs declared before he took office that the Liberal Party approved of Lord Salisbury's Foreign Policy "so far as they knew it." And, Lord Salisbury on more than one occasion declared that the engagements of successive Governments in respect to the occupation of Egypt are binding. Lord Rosebery expressly repeated that declaration to M. Waddington, when it became necessary to increase the strength of the British garrison in Egypt during the excitement created by the recent crisis. We need not then go out of our way to discuss academically whether the question of the occupation should now be raised in a brusque and irritating form. That would not in the least facilitate Mr. Justice Scott's useful reforms in the Egyptian law-courts. However, to do him justice, Mr. Dicey very frankly avows his conviction that the reforms in question are not asked for, or appreciated by the fellaheen, and are hated by the better classes in Egypt. His argument comes to this, that our efforts to secure for the fellaheen the protection of the law greatly augments the practical difficulties of our anomalous position in Egypt; that they are attempts to put new wine into old bottles, and that the institutions we create under our provisional regime will not survive our withdrawal from the country. He admits that there are many who in England and even in Egypt believe after some years of supervision the institutions we are now establishing in Egypt will take root, and so commend themselves to the approval of the people that they will endure; but he differs from them. If he be right obviously all efforts to improve the administration are wasted.

We are not under any particular obligation to argue with a prophet; we note the prophecy and pass on to the consideration of the facts as they stand at present, on which everyone will admit that Mr. Dicey is a competent authority. The task which Mr. Justice Scott has been set is to introduce into Egypt a judicial system similar to that which is established in India and works on the whole satisfactorily. But the conditions are by no means the same. The law of Egypt affecting the native population hitherto, has been the law of the Koran, and it was administered summarily by Sheikhs, Mudirs, and Governors. This summary justice was of course unsuitable to Europeans resident in the country, and under the capitulations cases to which they were parties came before their respective Consuls. The consular jurisdiction was in time merged in the International Courts, which take cognisance of cases between foreigners *inter se*, and foreigners and natives. The five Judges of the International Courts are appointed by England, France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. The proceedings are conducted in French, and the law administered is based on the Code Napoleon. Mr. Justice Scott was the only English barrister who obtained a large practice in these courts, and he was eventually appointed one of the five Judges, his knowledge of French and of Code Napoleon, and his skill in dealing with points in which that Code and the native law clashed, having obtained for him a high position. As we know, he was promoted to a seat in the Bombay High Court, and was fortunately absent from Egypt when the Arabi troubles arose. At the suggestion of Lord Cromer his services were obtained for the purpose of re-organising the corrupt and inefficient native courts throughout the country. He took steps to select an honest and competent magistracy, and was in the main successful. The law administered is a modification of that of the Koran, and on this head there was no difficulty, the success of the International Courts having familiarised the public with the general methods of modern jurisprudence. The Egyptian authorities, however, contended from the outset that the work of administration would become impossible if every act of a Governor, or Mudir, or Sheikh was to be subject to the control of the courts. The summary powers hitherto exercised they maintained to be indispensable to the authority of the local representatives of the Government. Nubar Pasha addressed strong representations to Lord Cromer on the subject, and stated that it would be impossible to maintain order if the summary powers of the local authorities were withdrawn. Riaz Pasha, in his turn, when he found that the proposed system would involve the removal of the summary powers exercised by the local Governors, resigned sooner than carry out the policy.

The legal reforms are regarded with hostility by the Ministers, by the whole of the native administrators and by the Khedive himself, but with dislike by the fellaheen. This at least is what is implied by Mr. Dicey's statement, that the reforms which the British representatives regard as essential to the protection of the people, and especially the peasantry, "receive at the most only a passive support at the hands of the Egyptian populace." He devotes many pages to show that the Egyptian is indifferent to mere forms of law, and is quite satisfied if a rough justice is meted out to himself—or at all events, to others—in the fashion to which his ancestors were accustomed from the days of Pharoah. He liked the rough and ready ways of administering justice, which made Mehemet Ali popular. The strong man who founded the present dynasty drove down to the Esbekieh Gardens from the Abdin Palace on hearing that a howling dervish had stabbed a young English lady looking on at a religious performance in the open air without a veil, and ordering the offender, or someone pointed out as the offender, to be hanged on a tree instantly—the body to remain there until it rotted. A baker, who forced his way into Mehemet Ali's presence and told him of the cruel extortion practised on him by a certain Pasha, was told to go back and heat his oven. The Pasha was brought down by the terrible Mehemet to the bakery, confronted with his accuser, and there and then thrown alive into the heated oven. This sensational justice strikes the Egyptian imagination, but the slow process of law and the possible escape of a guilty man for want of evidence, he cannot understand. If this be so, and there is no reason to doubt that there is a great deal that is true in the picture, we need not be surprised that while the governing class detest the reformed judicial system, the fellaheen for whose benefit it has been introduced give it but a passive approval. The young Khedive, Mr. Dicey thinks, knew very well what he was about when he selected an issue for a trial of strength between himself and his Protectors on which he was sure of having popular sympathy on his side. The average Egyptian prefers that justice should be administered according to Oriental ideas and traditions instead of being administered according to law by independent judges—whom neither he nor anyone else can influence. Mr. Dicey seems to think the average Egyptian is wise in his generation.

SIR SEYMOUR KING'S motion elicited from Mr. Russell, the Under-Secretary of State for India, an important declaration practically binding on the Government. He stated that in the event of the report of Lord Herschell's Committee not proving satisfactory it may be necessary for the Government to recommend that compensation be given to compensate the civil and military servants of the Crown in India for the depreciation in the value of the rupee. It is satisfactory to know that the Secretary of State takes a deep interest in this matter, and that there is some ground for believing that the final decision will not be long delayed. Manifestly it would be superfluous to appoint a committee to take the case of the sufferers into consideration, seeing that the Government of India and the India Office are of one mind as to the necessity of meeting their claims without loss of time. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, of course, protested against any new burden being laid on the tax-payers in India, and as we are of the number we cannot fail to echo that prayer. It is precisely because we are opposed to additional taxation that we have strenuously advocated as the only, and the far more effectual, alternative that reform of the Currency system against which the honourable member for Central Finsbury sets his face. On the whole Sir Seymour King must be well satisfied with the result of his motion, which has kept the subject before the attention of Parliament and the country at a very critical and anxious time. But where is the report of the Herschell Committee?

THE annual report of the Inspector-General of Recruiting for the Army has just been presented to the War Office. The number of recruits is returned at a higher figure than has been the case for some years past, and General Feilding has many practical suggestions to make with a view to rendering service less irksome and the prospects of the soldier more attractive. He believes, apart from improved rations and additional comforts which have rendered service in India popular, that the Army Reserve provides the means to effect the change he desires, and with this idea he has much to recommend. He would have the Reserve regarded rather as a soldier's paradise than as a purgatory, from which the chances of his becoming worse off than he was in the army are equal to those of his situation being improved. The necessity for greater efforts to secure employment for men on leaving the army is impressed on the authorities by General Feilding. He devotes a considerable portion of his report to this subject. He urges it as wise policy in an army, so dependent on voluntary enlistment as ours, to prevent unnecessary hardships falling on those parents whose sons have been good soldiers. Under various conditions transfers to the Reserve are possible. Men having good characters and being sufficiently trained as soldiers have been encouraged to apply for transfer when it has been shown necessary that they shall help to support a parent, who would otherwise become destitute or chargeable to parochial relief. The necessity for this must be proved by private testimony; it must also be shown that the soldier is willing to work for the support of his parents and has already contributed from his military pay, that he is sufficiently trained to admit of his transfer to the reserve, and that he has *bona fide* employment waiting for him. This last condition has been insisted upon. In consequence of the enforcement of these conditions transfers to the Reserve under special conditions have been greatly diminished. Were it possible to obtain for soldiers of good conduct more certain employment on leaving the army, larger numbers of good men might be allowed to transfer; but under existing circumstances it is believed that the privilege is so much appreciated that it cannot fail to have the effect of improving the quality as well as increasing the number of recruits obtained for the Regular Army, and the prejudice which exists to so great an extent in the minds of parents in the recruit-giving classes will steadily diminish. This certainly seems a somewhat sanguine prospect, and the Inspector-General of Recruiting, who only now presents his second annual report, may find it necessary after a few more years' experience to modify his views. Through the attractiveness of the Reserve undoubtedly the popularity of the Army may be increased, but it will first be necessary for those philanthropists who have for so long been trying to secure employment for the discharged soldier, to show more appreciable results of their labour than they have so far unfortunately been able to do.

COLONEL BURNETT, whose name is familiar in Bombay military circles, receives a well-deserved meed of praise in the service papers for his action in regard to the improvement of the soldier's rations. During his stay in India, Colonel Burnett succeeded in his experiments with the East Yorkshire Regiment, but since his return to England he has had many opportunities of developing his project. His appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General at Aldershot and his association with Sir Evelyn Wood enabled him to have his system of victualling the men tried in various infantry regiments. Extensive changes have been effected in the management of regimental cook-houses. The trouble concerning the so-called free ration and the manner in which it was disposed of has long been felt in the Army, and many who have made a study of the shortcomings of the service have attributed much of the discontent of the soldier with his rations and the manner in which it has been dealt with by inexperienced hands. The Committee which was appointed to investigate and report upon the best means of improving the soldiers' ration reports that satisfactory progress has been made. In reply to the Earl of Strafford the other day in the House of Lords, Lord Sandhurst was able to testify to the usefulness of the Committee, the appointment of which is due to Colonel Burnett's initiative. The outcome of the Committee's investigation is likely to be the removal of one of the soldiers' most real grievances and the increased popularity of the service. The marked decrease in the number of punishments for drunkenness and absence without leave on the part of soldiers, is declared by the military authorities to be due to the improvement of the food and the new comforts offered in barracks.

THE returns of accidents on Indian Railways during the six months ending June 30 reached Bombay on Tuesday, and show an increase in the total of three hundred and seventy-five, the equivalent of almost fifteen per cent., as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The Southern Maratha and the South Indian Railways are responsible for the bulk of the increase. The highest number of accidents in relation to the mileage run was on the Southern Maratha on which the average was one accident in every three thousand and six hundred miles. But if we on this side of India are to suffer the discredit of this, it is satisfactory that we can claim on behalf of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway the lowest average, namely, one in every two hundred and ninety-five thousand miles, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway coming next with one in a hundred and thirty-seven thousand. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, were three hundred and five killed, and five hundred and nine injured, against two hundred and eighty killed and four hundred and thirty-four injured, on the average of the corresponding periods of the past two years. Fifty-five persons were killed, and ninety-two injured in yards and workshops, while six hundred and six died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

TELEGRAMS from Hongkong and Shanghai report the sales of Bombay yarns for the last fortnight at 2,500 bales and 5,500 bales, respectively, at those ports. The prices are one to three dollars lower, with a downward tendency, and it is feared that owing to stocks being accumulated, a further decline may take place. In the local market yarns are not touched either by dealers or speculators, and rates have gone down from one-eight to one-fourth of an anna per lb.

PATIALA is to have a national anthem writes the Lahore paper. All those who have any acquaintance with the high-spirited young Prince of Patiala cannot have failed to notice his quickness to adapt himself to English customs and manners. His tastes are essentially European. He prefers European society, his recreations are entirely European, and he is never more pleased than when listening to his splendid band playing European music. The Prince has a laudable desire to have a national anthem, and we hear that, following his other tastes, and, under his Highness' directions, a composition on true patriotic lines is under preparation, and will shortly be published under the appropriate title of *God Help Patiala*. His Highness' many European retainers, and especially those that guide his fortunes on the Turf, will assuredly sing this anthem with fervour.

THE *Pioneer* writes: We are glad to find that wealthy and enlightened Hindoos are beginning to appreciate the efforts of a paternal Government to combine cleanliness and health with godliness and religious devotion. The sanitary reforms now being carried out at Hardwar, with the view of promoting the health, comfort, and convenience of pilgrims to the great annual fair, were begun on the initiation of the Government of the North-West Provinces; but they will cost a good deal more money than that Government can well afford, or than it ought to be asked to give, if only they whose welfare is being consulted recognised their obligations. An excellent example to his countrymen in this respect has just been set by Lala Surajmal Jhunjhunwala, a wealthy and public-spirited Hindoo of Calcutta, who has come forward with a handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 to assist in the work of improvement at Hardwar. This is not the first instance in which the Hindoo pilgrim has profited by this gentleman's generosity. Lala Surajmal Jhunjhunwala had previously built a dharmsala in Hardwar at a cost of Rs. 80,000, and had constructed a bridge at Lachhman Jhula for the pilgrim traffic at a cost of half-a-lakh. The present donation, however, is in a direction in which native benevolence has hitherto been less inclined to flow, and is all the more creditable on that account to the donor, who well deserves the "warm thanks" with which the Lieutenant-Governor has acknowledged his generosity.

AMONG the practical benefits conferred on the British soldier in India by Lord Roberts, writes a contemporary, one of the greatest is unquestionably the establishment of regimental institutes. These have now been in existence for nearly four years, and their success has been far beyond what was anticipated. The idea, of course, was to wean the soldier from the canteen by giving him a more attractive place of resort, where he could obtain something more than drink, and find rational amusement. "Recreation and refreshment" might well have been the motto placed in each institute, for these were the watchwords of everyone, from his Excellency downwards, who took an interest in this most important reform. In a farewell general order Lord Roberts thanks all who have co-operated in carrying the scheme into effect, and he commends it to the special care and unremitting attention of regimental officers, after he has left India. An officer or soldier of a generation ago, revisiting an Indian cantonment, would be amazed at the change which has taken place. Instead of the canteen being crowded at fixed hours during the day with men anxious to get their dram of rum, he would find the "liquor-bar," as it is now called, almost deserted. He would discover, too, that drinking for the sake of drinking has almost died out; that rum has given place to beer; and that for a few annas the British soldier of to-day can obtain wholesome food amid wholesome surroundings. All this has been accomplished by the regimental institute.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on March 3:—A Moscow paper states that the prison authorities have decided to plant penal labour settlements on the island of Cheleken, off the east coast of the Caspian Sea, and in the neighbourhood of Geok Tepe and Tash Arvat, in Central Asia. What kind of labour the convicts are destined to perform is not yet disclosed; but, without hazarding a guess on the subject, we may be sure that, should the plan be carried out, Russia will quickly find it "necessary" or "advisable" to station an abnormally large body of troops as a guard over these convicts near the Persian frontier. Past experience at Merv and elsewhere has taught the Russians to believe that a Gladstonian Government never fails readily to acknowledge the advisableness, if not necessity, of those carefully prepared situations of 'vantage. A generous provision of military guards might be so placed as to effect a great deal that is more interesting than the care of convicts. This plan of establishing penal settlements at certain points in Central Asia is at least eighteen months old; that is to say, it has been held in readiness for a suitable moment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENT AND INDIAN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir Seymour King called attention to, and moved for the appointment of a Committee for the consideration of, the case of the Civil and Military Servants of the Crown in India, with a view to decide whether or not they were entitled to compensation for the depreciation of the rupee.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji moved an amendment to the motion, precluding an additional burden being put on the Indian tax-payers. He said that England had never spent a shilling on India while drawing vast sums from that country, and that it would, therefore, be unfair to burden the tax-payers further.

Mr. Russell, Under-Secretary of State for India, reaffirmed the deep interest that the Government took in the matter, and said that the final decision would not be long delayed, and that pending the Report of Lord Herschell's Committee the appointment of a Select Committee would be superfluous; but that in the event of the above Report not being satisfactory, it might be necessary for the Government to recommend compensation being allowed to their servants in India.

The motion, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 131 against 66.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a deputation from the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, which waited upon him yesterday to protest against Home Rule for Ireland, said that their fears were illusory, and that an autonomous Ireland would prosper in the same way as Canada, where the religious conditions were analogous.

LONDON DEPUTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a deputation of London bankers and merchants, said he declined to believe the Irish were ignorant savages and incapable of dealing with finance. He regretted that the moneyed classes in Ireland were generally opposed to the National sentiment.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BULANDKHEL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

Troops have been withdrawn on Monday from Bulandkhel owing to the lateness of the season.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Land Acquisition Bill will be passed, and the Financial Statement discussed. No notice has been given of any interpellations.

THE INDIAN CAVALRY ESCORT TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, Commandant 18th Bengal Lancers, is the officer selected to have charge of the Indian Cavalry escort to the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the opening of the Imperial Institute.

Kote Dafedar Mahomed Khan, Poona Horse, who distinguished himself last year at the Presidential Assault-at-Arms as the best man-at-arms, has been selected as representative of the Bombay Cavalry.

OCTROI DUTY AT CAWNPORE.

At the meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal board on Tuesday a resolution was adopted approving of the supersession of the existing octroi schedule by an all-round maundage rate. This is in principle in accordance with the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF BENGAL.

It has, the *Pioneer* understands, been definitely settled that Sir A. P. MacDonnell will act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, when Sir Charles Elliott proceeds on leave. It may also by way be taken as more than probable that when Sir Philip Hutchins retires on the 17th November next, he will be succeeded on the Council by Sir A. P. MacDonnell.

LEAVE.

Captain Currie, Private Secretary to Sir Charles Elliott, will take six months' leave to England in June.

THE REPORT OF THE JURY COMMISSION.

The main portions of the report of the Jury Commission recommends that the notification promulgated last October be immediately withdrawn; that the classification of offences triable by jury in the seven districts of Bengal, which was in vogue previously to issue of notification, should be reverted to; and that the several amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure be adopted with a view to guar more effectually against miscarriages of justice in jury trials. In accordance with these recommendations the notification was withdrawn yesterday. The report of the Commission will be considered later on.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

A European, named White, in the employ of the North-Western Railway, met his death, the other night, under very tragic circumstances. It appears that the deceased with his companion had been spending the evening in one of the hotels in the vicinity of the Railway Station, where the two appear to have remained till a late hour. On leaving the hotel premises they parted; the deceased is believed to have unfortunately lost his road and have strayed away towards the dome-shaped monumental well, into which, owing, it is presumed, to darkness, he fell. A fakir who lives near the well heard a splash in the water and came to the mouth of the well and peeped in, but could distinguish nothing. He, however, at once communicated with the police who came and dragged the well, and brought up the corpse of the deceased, which was subsequently identified. The body showed no marks of violence. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE.

Among the claimants against A. Murray, who ran the Victoria Natural History Institute, is Mr. W. C. Mills, from Lahore, who paid Rs. 3,000 hard cash as security-money for his appointment as Deputy Director in Northern India of the Institute.

BLACKMAILING A NATIVE PRINCE.

In the case of defamation in which Raja Buldeo Singh of Poonch is prosecuting, one of the accused has been liberated on bail by the judge who is deputed to try the case.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 29.

H. E. the Governor, speaking at the Legislative Council meeting, yesterday, said that there will be eleven non-official members of Council, and six more official members will be appointed, and the whole Council will be composed of twenty-five members.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

Mr. Champion, solicitor, has filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. A. G. Orr, chairman, Commercial Land Mortgage Bank, claiming half-a-lakh of rupees as damages by reason of Mr. Orr [illegible]

H. E. SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 29.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Captain Le Gallais, A.-D.-C., arrived in Poona this morning from Panchgani. The Southern Mahratta Railway trains by which his Excellency travelled from Wathar was due here at 5 a. m., but it did not arrive till after half-past 7 o'clock. The arrival was private; the usual salute was, however, fired by No. 6 Mountain Battery on the general parade-ground. Sir George Greaves was met on the station platform by General Gatacre, D.S.O., (Adjutant-General), Colonel Leach, D.S.O., R.E., (Military Secretary), Captain Geoghegan, (A. A. G., Poona District), Captain Peyton, C.M.G., A.-D.-C., and Risaldar-Major Racji Sanvant Bahadur, A-D.-C.

FAREWELL DINNER AT THE CLUB.

To-night his Excellency was entertained at a farewell dinner at the Club of Western India. General Blundell (Commanding Poona District) had invited all the officers and others to meet Sir George Greaves on the occasion, and a large number of junior officers were present as the guests of General Gatacre, the Adjutant-General.

SIR JOHN HUDSON.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Hudson takes the Command of the Bombay Army from Sir George Greaves on Saturday morning next. He will wait in Bombay to meet Sir George White, the new Commander-in-Chief in India on his arrival. Sir John will go to Poona for a couple of days, and will return to Bombay about the 7th April to meet Lord Roberts. After seeing both Lord Roberts and Sir George White off—the former to England and the latter to Simla—he will probably proceed to Mahableshwar, where "Temple Hall" has been taken up for his residence. Lady and Miss Hudson arrived from Bombay last night, and are the guests of General Gatacre, Adjutant-General. They leave Poona for Mahableshwar to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

Captain Gordon, 2nd Lancers, officiating Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard, proceeds to England on furlough, Captain Peyton officiates till the arrival of Captain Gott.

Colonel Leach having been appointed Military Secretary to Sir John Hudson, the Deputy Quarter-Mastership will be performed by Major O'Sullivan in addition to his own duties, pending the return of Colonel Carrington from leave in Somaliland.

THE LAND ACQUISITION BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 29.

Some of the leading firms of Calcutta have represented to the Chamber of Commerce that they are strongly of opinion that the representatives of mercantile interests in the Legislative Council should protest against the Land Acquisition Bill being passed before the public had time to consider the amendments proposed in the Bill. They say that the Bill is an important one, and they see no necessity of its being passed this session.

APPLICATION OF MAHOMEDAN LAW TO CUTCHEE MEMONS.

To-morrow the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram will ask at the Supreme Legislative Council whether the Government of India has received the second memorial from the Cutchee Memon community of Bombay who are Mahomedans, and, therefore, desire that they be governed by the Mahomedan Law, praying that the draft bill prepared by them to abolish the application to them of the Hindu Law of succession, divorce, inheritance, and kindred matters, may now be passed into law; and, if so, whether the Government of India intends to take steps in this important matter.

ARRIVAL OF H. M'S. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Captain O. P. Tudor, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 3rd instant, calling at Malta on the 12th, Port Said on the 18th, Suez on the 19th, and Aden on the 23rd instant. She has brought 72 officers, 15 ladies, 13 officers' children, 1,186 rank and file, 41 women and 35 children. During the voyage there were two deaths, one of the Fleet Paymaster, W. H. Haswell, and the other of a private of K. O. York. L. I. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lt-Col and Mrs J F Freeth and 2 children, R A
Brig-Surgn Lieut-Col W T Martin, Medl Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs H S Holmes and 4 children, 2nd Welsh
Lt-Col and Mrs Barker, 1st R Irish Fus
Major and Mrs Yule and 2 children, 2nd R Scots Fus
Major W Tylden, R A
Major and Mrs H C B Gray, 2nd Welsh
Surgn-Major and Mrs N H Myles and 2 children, Medl Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs R W E H Nicholson and son, Medl Staff
Major and Mrs V W Dickinson and 2 children, 2nd Welsh
Capt J R Fraser, 1st Lanc
Capt C W Napier, 2nd S L I
Surgn-Capt and Mrs H T Knaggs, Medl Staff
Surgn-Capt E E Powell, Medl Staff
Capt F Amber, 2nd Lanc Fus
Capt W H Ellis, 1st East Surrey
Capt H de E Vallencey, A and S High
Surgn-Major and Mrs F J W Porter, Medl Staff
Surgn-Major and Mrs C E G Stalkartt, Medl Staff
Surgn-Major C H Burtchaell, Medl Staff
Capt and Mrs H B Foote, R A
Capt W B Hickie, 1st R Fus
Lt M H Egan, 2nd R Scots Fus
Lt D Warren, 2nd R West Surrey
Lt H O Bishop, 2nd Lanc Fus
Lt R F G Boad, R E
Lt C F A Hall, 2nd R Scots Fus
Lt J C Plowden, I S Corps
Lt H L Bland, 2nd North Fus
Lt H A Cameron, R E
Inspt W H Jopp, Army Schools
V Lt H A Sullivan, A V Dept
Lt C M Jones, 2nd West York
Lt R H M Yeates, R E
2nd-Lt E Kingston, R E
2nd-Lt M D Bell, R A
2nd-Lt W S Stokes, R E
2nd-Lt C B L Greenstreet, RE
2nd-Lt A E Turner, R E
2nd-Lt W H Bunbury, R E
2nd-Lt R A Gillam, R E
2nd-Lt E Barardiston, R E
2nd-Lt E S Earle, 2nd Border
2nd-Lt J C P Craster, 2nd N Fus
2nd-Lt H A Fulton, 2nd York Regt
2nd-Lt R B Chopman, 2nd R Innis Fus
2nd-Lt A J Lean, 1st R West Fus
2nd Lt C W Keene, 2nd Derby
2nd-Lt J O Kinealey, R A
2nd-Lt W K Tarver, 1st Chishire
2nd-Lt K H Lloyd, 2nd Lanc Fus
2nd-Lt B G Buchannan, R A
2nd-Lt G H F Wingate, 2nd R Scots
2nd-Lt S Cookson, 1st R Fus
2nd-Lt F Bigg Wither, 1st R Fus
2nd-Lt J W Mather, 2nd R Innis Fus
2nd-Lt E D A LeMottee, 2nd Gloster
2nd-Lt B C De Gex, 1st East Lanc
2nd-Lt A F Cooke, 2nd York L I
2nd-Lt E C Lock, 2nd High L I
2nd-Lt J B Bowring, Unattached List
2nd-Lt R W S Elliott, Unattached List
2nd-Lt S M Rice, Unattached List
2nd-Lt A V W Hope, Unattached List
2nd-Lt W G P Murray, Unattached List
2nd-Lt A Campbell, Unattached List
2nd-Lt R H Palin, Unattached List
2nd-Lt C L Ferrin, Unattached List
2nd-Lt R Hawkes, Unattached List
2nd-Lt C R Scott Elliott, Unattached List
2nd-Lt G M Wylie, Unattached List
Rev P Hickie, Actg R C Chaplain
Mrs Thomson and infant
Mrs Nanton.

IT is satisfactory to learn, observes the *Englishman*, that terms have now virtually been concluded between tea shippers and the Liners' Conference. The latter undertake to carry all teas from Calcutta to London for a period of three years certain. At the end of this time the agreement may be determined at six months' notice on either side. The rate of freight will be fifteen shillings per ton above that for wheat, linseed, and jute ruling during the previous month, with a return of five shillings per ton to those shippers who consign exclusively by Conference Liners. A minimum rate has been fixed at thirty-five shillings, and a maximum at sixty shillings. The Liners undertake not to carry other goods likely to cause injury to tea, and, in considering the pros and cons of the new agreement, it must be remembered as a strong point in their favour that, in the many years during which Indian teas have been shipped by these vessels, there has not been a single claim against them for damage on this head. Moreover, it has been pointed out that the undertaking on the part of the Conference to run their steamers regularly, whatever the state of trade, gives them a strong claim upon shippers in this country. In the interests of all parties it is to be hoped that the proposed arrangement may be carried into effect.

THE local *Mail* learns that the Bombay Eleven which is to play the Madras Presidency next Whitsuntide, and which will be captained by H. E. Lord Harris, has not yet been completed. Messrs. Beale, Raikes, Newnham and Gaddum, will probably be chosen from the Bombay Gymkhana, Captain Fowle from the Governor's Staff, and the rest from the Parsee Gymkhana.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A NEW Roman Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at Rangoon at a cost of nearly four lakhs of rupees. The Burma Government has given the site.

IT appears probable that the Shema Charan Sen case will have at least one good result in hastening the amendment of the Indian Penal Code on the lines of the Falsification of Accounts Act. It may be remembered that at the close of last year the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of India pointing out the unsatisfactory state of the existing law and urging the necessity for its amendment. The Government of India called for an expression of opinion from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the latter invited Messrs. T. T. Allen, T. D. Beighton, C. A. Wilkins, A. P. Handley, and C. M. W. Brett to submit their views on the question. Their replies were unanimously in favour of amending the existing law, and Sir Charles Elliott, concurring with their opinion, recommends legislation in the direction proposed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 18th March was 171 against 182 and 204 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 155. There were 6 deaths from cholera against 9 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There was no death from small-pox during the week. There were 4 deaths from tetanus, against 1 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 64 and 16, respectively, against 77 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·1 per mille per annum, against 28·6, the mean of the last five years.

A CURIOUS incident is reported from a Calcutta Police Court. A Bengali boy was sentenced to receive twelve stripes. It was then represented that the boy was of respectable parentage, and that if he was flogged by the Court officer it would for ever preclude him from obtaining Government employment. A tender-hearted Magistrate allowed the whipping to be inflicted in Court by the lad's brother.

A RECENT modification in the system of manufacturing gun-cotton will be of some importance to those charged with its production in this country, observes a Calcutta paper. It appears that by a freer use of acids in its manufacture, the necessity for either cooling the water or keeping down the air temperature during the dipping process, will be obviated. This system is, it is understood, being worked successfully in England, and if it can be adopted in India a considerable reduction in refrigerating plant, etc., will be possible. The increased use of acids in the process will not necessarily render the manufacture of gun-cotton more expensive, as most of the acids are recoverable.

THE report that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal contemplates proceeding home is again revived, this time, it is believed, with some foundation. It is possible Sir Charles Elliott may take six months' leave, on medical certificate, on conclusion of his tour at the end of next month. In that case, Sir A. P. Macdonnell, as the man on the spot in India, would presumably fill the officiating appointment. No better selection could be made, as Sir A. P. Macdonnell, after good work done in Bengal, passed to the Government of India Secretariat, officiated afterwards as Chief Commissioner of Burma, and has held charge of the Central Provinces administration for more than two years.

As already hinted, Lieutenant-Colonel Yate, who lately took over charge of the Zhob Political Agency from Major MacIvor, will officiate for Mr. Ney Elias at Meshed. Captain Kemball, Assistant Political Agent at Quetta, will probably be sent to Zhob to take charge there.

A MILITARY tragedy is reported from Burma. A sepoy, belonging to the 23rd Walijabad Infantry, stationed at Meiktila, ran amuck and shot a havildar and another sepoy. The assassin was fired at and surrounded, and seeing his danger he put his rifle to his head and shot himself dead.

THE Calcutta Silk Committee are to be congratulated upon the success which has attended their efforts to improve the Bengal silkworms, says a Calcutta paper. Their little silk-rearing establishment in Kidderpore is a picture of neatness, and the big basket-work trays, laden as they were a few days ago with golden cocoons from which the moths were expected to appear, make a sight that is calculated to astonish anyone who has been used to the slovenly methods of native rearers in the mofussil. What is of most interest, however, is the quality and size of the cocoons, which differ almost as widely from the native product as the studbred horse from the ticca-gharri tat. The native rearer, as is well known, takes an immense amount of trouble, and often travels great distances, to obtain good silkworm eggs; but the uncertainty produced by disease, combined with the unmethodical habits of the Bengali, when working for himself, have hitherto been fatal to any proper system of selection such as is generally pursued elsewhere. In the Kidderpore establishment, the element of disease has been to a great extent eradicated by the treatment which has proved so successful in Europe, and this has enabled the selective system to be followed which, in the hands of the horse breeder, has produced the thorough-bred and in those of the market gardener has turned the sloe into the plum and more than doubled the amount of sugar stored up in the beetroot.

THE Government of India have been able to accept only the following recommendations of the Volunteer Committee in addition to those previously dealt with:—A capitation grant of Rs. 10 for Volunteers who fail to qualify in the first year; full grant for those enlisting and qualifying after the annual inspection; the admission of children of Volunteers to the Lawrence Asylum when vacancies are not filled by soldiers' children; and grant of travelling allowance to the Assam Volunteers. No general increase of the capitation grant will be made, but larger amounts will be given for camps-of-exercise. Keen disappointment will be felt at the rejection of other recommendations of the Committee, such as the appointment of an Inspector-General or Staff Officer of Volunteers, the establishment of chanda funds for the mounted corps, service counting towards pension, and the like.

WE must not ignore the spread of the Temperance movement in the Army, writes a contemporary, but it must be remembered that this did not keep the non-abstainers from the canteen. The moderate drinker is as good a soldier and as well-behaved a man as the abstainer, and he must often have felt that the ordinary recreation-room could not furnish all that he required in the way of amusement. Many a youngster has succumbed to the temptations of the canteen, simply because he could not get his liquor and his amusement at one and the same time; while the drunkard has, for similar reasons, been confirmed in his evil courses. The regimental institutes were founded in order to meet the want here explained, and, followed as they were by the "cheap supper" movement, they have sprung into immense popularity. Hitherto one pint of beer was all that was allowed to be issued per individual who ordered a supper; not a large amount in the droughty weather which lasts for so many months in the year. It came to Lord Roberts' notice that the men had behaved so admirably in the institute that the further boon of issuing one quart instead of one pint of beer might well be conceded to them, as tending to confirm them in their support of the new movement. The experiment was held in the large cantonment of Rawalpindi, and the results were described as extremely satisfactory. Accordingly, one of the last acts of his Excellency has been to order that the additional allowance may be given to such soldier who elects to have his "cheap supper." Care will be taken that the privilege is not abused, but in every regiment there are a sufficient large number of sober, well-behaved men who will see to this.

ADVICES from Kashmir state that so heavy has been the snowfall this year that it is unlikely that the passes towards Gilgit will be open for pack animals before July. Lieutenant Williams, who [illegible]

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' RETIREMENT.

VALEDICTORY GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE following notification of the Military Department was issued as a *Government Gazette Extraordinary* last evening:—

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1893.

No. 158.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Infantry, being about to resign the command of the Army of this Presidency, and having intimated his intention of embarking on his return to England on the 1st of April, his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the services rendered to the Bombay Government and to the Bombay Army by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves' long personal experience, before taking up this command, both as a regimental officer and on the staff, of the conditions under which British troops serve in India, and of the feeling and needs of Native troops, would naturally assist his Excellency to anticipate where improvements in the surroundings of the troops were most likely to be needed, and the personal inspection which his Excellency has annually given, not only to every station, but to every detail in every station in his command, has enabled Sir George Greaves to make practical improvements which—whilst carried out with a proper regard for economy—cannot but tend to the greater comfort and well-being of the men.

3. The hospitals of the Native Army have been so improved in the details of bedding, floors, furniture, and wall decorations—details which may not convey a sound of great importance, but which nevertheless mean very much to the unfortunate inmates—as to justify the claim that they are now on a level with the hospitals for British troops.

4. The inadequate conditions under which Sir George Greaves found the troops of the Bombay Army housed at Quetta in the winter of 1890-91 were brought before the Government of India, and an immediate improvement in accommodation was urgently pressed for; and his Excellency leaves this command with the satisfaction of knowing that, owing to his representations, the Bombay regiments quartered in the Quetta District are not unnecessarily exposed to the rigours of its climate. The use to which Deolali is now put as a sanitarium for British troops will, it may be hoped, lead to their increased comfort and improved health. The adaptation of the station to this purpose, without interference with its use for a portion of the year as a School of Musketry and Rest Camp, is a practical and economical improvement solely due to Sir George Greaves' inception, whilst the personal interest which his Excellency has exhibited in Soldiers' Institutes has resulted in their being maintained at a high standard of popularity and efficiency. The practical knowledge which the Commander-in-Chief has gained of field service in many parts of the world has ensured, in the annual manœuvres, a very close approach to Service conditions. Every military operation, from the cavalry reconnaissance to the siege operations and the final attack, has been undertaken with a comprehensiveness in advance of anything attempted hitherto; and it is satisfactory to have learnt from them that the long marches and fatigue duties in the sun, and the bivouacking by night, have fully established the good health and powers of endurance of the young soldiers of the present day. In the important matter of Musketry his Excellency has done all in his power to improve the shooting of the Bombay Army by the improvements he has brought about in nearly every Rifle Range in the Presidency. The aspect, wherever possible, has been changed to the north; the markers are now practically out of danger; the receipts for lead caught by the butts erected under his Excellency's orders have been doubled; and the Central Rifle Meeting has already received a satisfactory impetus by the establishment of the new Ranges at "The Sisters," Dhanowri, near Poona, the advantages of which over the old Range at Wanowrie will be more fully appreciated when the Magazine Rifle is issued.

5. In the important responsibility of recommending for and making appointments Sir George Greaves has proceeded with a rigid regard for the primary necessity of the army, that it should be commanded and administered by the best officers available. In these and other matters of supreme military importance touching the distribution and recruitment of the Native Army, which have engaged the attention of this Government during the last three years, Sir George Greaves has rendered it the greatest service, and in bidding his Excellency farewell, his Excellency the Governor in Council begs to tender to him his best thanks, not only for the care he has displayed for the needs of the soldier, and the attention he has given to the military training of the army under his command, but also for the assistance which, as a Member of the Executive Council, he has always afforded to Government in the general administration of the Presidency.

No. 159.—With reference to Notification No. 158 of this date, his Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the honours due to the Commander-in-Chief shall be continued to be paid to Lieutenant-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K. C. B., K.C.M.G., British Infantry, until his departure from Aden.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE following Military Department notification having reference to the arrival of Sir G. S. White, was published last evening in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—

Bombay Castle, 29th March, 1893.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. S. White, V. C., K. C. B. G. C. I. E., British Infantary, appointed to succeed hi Excellency General Lord Roberts, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. I. E., R.A., as Commander-in-Chief in India, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the mail stermer Rome due on the 1st proximo.

2. His Excellency will, on arrival, land at the Apollo Bunder under arrangements which will be carried out by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

3. A Guard of Honour to be furnished at the Apollo Bunder, where the following officers will receive his Excellency:—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Personal Staff.

Army Head-Quarters Staff.

The Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay District and the District Staff.

Heads of Military Departments serving at the Presidency.

Officers Commanding Corps belonging to the Garrison.

4. A salute to be fired from the Saluting Battery on his Excellency Sir G. S. White leaving the mail steamer.

5. Full Dress to be worn on the occasion.

THERMOMETER READINGS

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 28.

10 p.m.	76·3

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.

6 a.m.	72·3
10 a.m.	78·2
2 p.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	80·5

AT the meeting of the North-West Provincial Legislative Council, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Holderness laid before the members the Financial Statement for 1893-94, and explained the same. The Hon'ble Ram Kali Chaudhri, Mr. Izat, and Mr. J. R. Reid, having successively commented on various portions of the Financial Statement, Mr. Holderness replied in explanation of the points raised. The Lieutenant-Governor closed the discussion with a speech of considerable length. Sir C. Crosthwaite then announced the measures to be undertaken to extend, according to the Regulations recently issued under the India Councils Act, 1892, the numbers of the Council and to increase its representative character. He showed that the measures to be adopted would result in the urban classes, the landed interest, the trading community, and the learning of the Provinces, all finding representation on the Council. The Municipal and District Boards are to be divided into groups, whose representatives will recommend persons for appointment on the Council; and the Chamber of Commerce at Cawnpore, and the Allahabad University will each nominate a member for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. Finally the Hon'ble Mr. Thornton obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for the appointment of honorary munsifs, and of Benches of honorary munsifs, in the N.-W. P. and Oudh. The Bill was introduced, and was referred to a Select Committee.

SIR HENRY TICHBORNE has returned to town from his shooting expedition to East Africa. Originally the party intened to explore the Juba River, but on arriving in Africa they changed their plans and went up the Tana instead. Sir Henry has come back in order to be present at the Hants Assizes in the capacity of High Sheriff of the county. He had a telegram when up-country, which informed him that he had been fined £500 for his non-appearance [illegible]

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji (Chairman), Professor Oxenham, Colonel Wilson, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Hurkisondass Narotamdass, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Bhalchundra, and Dr. Viegas.

PENSION TO MR. RIENZI WALTON

The Committee further considered letter No. 27108, dated 14th inst., from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from Mr. Rienzi G. Walton, requesting that a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem be granted to him under the new rules, instead of the amount of Rs. 250 already awarded to him. The Committee also considered letter No. 27759, from the Commissioner reporting that the total amount of pension contribution paid by Mr. Walton from 1st June, 1875, the date on which the Municipal Rules came into force, was Rs. 8,560-11-4.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that they were advised by their solicitors that new rules could not be given a retrospective effect, and, therefore, the only course open to them was that a member should bring the matter before the Corporation. With the consent of the Corporation a draft rule might be made with the sanction of Government, enabling Mr. Walton to take advantage of the new rules.

Professor Oxenham said that the letter which Mr. Rienzi Walton had addressed to them, asking for an extension of leave so as to enable him to draw his pension under the new rules, was miscarried by the fault of the postal authorities and the Corporation should, therefore, make good the loss which Mr. Walton would submit through no negligence on his part.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that the legal advisers were of opinion that no retrospective effect could be given to the rules, and in the face of that opinion they could not ask the Corporation to do anything in this matter.

Colonel Wilson said that it was a very hard case, and he wished that some other possible means should be found to set right what was wrong. If there was no other way they should address the Government to set the thing right or follow the suggestion made by the Commissioner.

Mr. Javerilal Yajnik remarked that the only way to set the things right was to alter the pension rules.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Government could only confirm the rules passed by the Corporation.

Mr. Oxenham was of opinion that they should follow the suggestion made by the Commissioner. They must try their best to remedy an obvious injustice that would be done to a deserving servant of the Municipality.

Mr. K. M. Shroff enquired whether it was or it was not a fact that Mr. Walton had accepted another post in England before he tendered his resignation.

The Commissioner replied that Mr. Walton had accepted a temporary post only.

Mr. Shroff observed that he must then forfeit his pension as it was against their rules.

The Commissioner replied that there was no such rule in existence that he knew of.

Mr. Shroff questioned whether a Municipal servant was justified in accepting a post when he was still in the service of the Municipality.

Professor Oxenham said that Mr. Walton had taken up only temporary work.

The Commissioner said that there was nothing in their rules which prohibited Mr. Walton from taking up any temporary post while on leave.

After some futher contention it was resolved that Mr. Walton's application could not be entertained, as the solicitors of the Corporation had advised that retrospective effect could not be given to the new pension rules.

COMPLIMENT TO COLONEL WILSON.

The Chairman said that as Colonel Wilson was about to go home on leave, he desired to express his thanks for the general way in which so valued a colleague had always helped the Committee with his advice and experience. They all wished him a pleasant journey, and hoped to see him back amongst them a year hence. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, as President of the Corporation, also bore cordial testimony to the high esteem in which Colonel Wilson was held by his colleagues on that body. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Wilson thanked the Committee for the kindly terms in which his name had been mentioned. Whether he returned to his present post or not must depend upon circumstances, but in any case he hoped to have the pleasure of again seeing his old colleagues in that Hall. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kabrajee: And with better furniture than that which now disfigures it! (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, MARCH 28.

BUDMASHES at this town have for some time past given a deal of trouble and created a state of terror among the inhabitants owing to grossly exaggerated and in some instances false accounts of their doings being put in circulation. There are a number of this class, chiefly Purdesis, who are or have been employed on the railway living in the town. The unemployed ones are reputed thieves and black-mailers. Several cases of theft occurred in the town, which are believed to be the work of the Purdesis. The shopkeepers petitioned the Collector to rid them of the bad characters. The Mamlatdar of the Taluka was ordered to investigate the matter. On the day on which the enquiry was made one of the men complained against severely assaulted the shopkeeper who originated the complaint. The culprit was dealt with with commendable promptitude by the Mamlatdar who sentenced him to three months' imprisonment and a fine. The same night, a garden of fruit trees owned by the shopkeeper, who had been assaulted was wrecked, every tree being cut down. The shopkeepers engaged watchmen to guard their premises at night. One of these was kidnapped from his post and locked up in a room where he was found after some hours. All these cases occurred in the native town, and though the town is next to the station and surrounds the hundreds of bungalows occupied by the railway employes, there has only been one case in the railway bungalows which can reasonably be ascribed to the Purdesis. The case alluded to occurred in the house of the Loco. Foreman. Several boxes were taken out of the house and ransacked. The doors of the house were left open, and some of the boxes removed from under the nose of their owners. About two hundred rupees, a revolver, and a metal watch were stolen.

Colonel Humfrey, the Inspector-General of Police, was here on some business last week, when advantage was taken of his visit by the townspeople to ask for extra police. The request was complied with, and since then the fears of the people seem to be allayed, and peace and order once more restored. Mr. Thatcher, the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the Division, is personally attending to the restoration of order, and under such able supervision the inhabitants and their property are as safe as the contents of the Bank of England. The cases that have occurred are no doubt a little more numerous than ordinary, but nothing approaching the amount reported. The district police stationed in the town appear to have been slack in the performance of their work but due notice has been taken of this by the Inspector-General.

A retired Superintendent of the Bombay Police, Mr. Whitaker, who is staying here was robbed of Rs. 500, worth of property, by a servant he had recently employed. The railway police in whose limits the case occurred arrested the offender a couple of days later, and recovered all the property. The thief was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Following in the wake of the accident that occurred at Dadur, which is being investigated by your city coroner, a similar tragedy took place near Hurda. The driver of a goods train ran over and killed a line man who was stationed with a danger flag to protect a lorry that was working further ahead. The driver and fireman are being prosecuted. A third case of a similar nature, except that there was no loss of life, is reported to have occurred on the south-east line near Yadigeri. The driver ran into a material lorry which was working on the line, and has been suspended pending inquiry.

THE Home Secretary's Committee on the admission of strangers to the House of Commons will apparently have within its purview the arrangement of the Press Gallery. We will venture, therefore, writes the *Westminster Gazette*, to suggest to Mr. Asquith the following among other questions: Is it not the case that the distribution of seats in the Gallery tends to become stereotyped instead of being changed from time to time in order to meet altered circumstances? Was not the existing distribution of seats made in days when the system of Press agencies was very much less developed than it is now? Has not the wide extension of this system materially affected the needs and claims of many newspapers? Is it not the fact that to the Reporters' Gallery of the Imperial Parliament no representative either of India or of the Colonies is admitted as such? If the Committee consider the above questions and [illegible] them to their proper conclusions, we [illegible] that a much needed re-distribution of [illegible]

THE SEQUEL TO THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

QUESTION OF A SOLICITOR'S PRIVILEGE.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton heard the reference made to the High Court by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Framji Bhicaji *vs.* Mohunsingh Dhunsingh.

Mr. James Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Craigie appeared in person.

After their Lordships had taken their seats, Mr. Craigie asked whether their Lordships would hear the question of privilege in which he was concerned, and which stood on the board that day, and whether he would be personally allowed by their Lordships to address the Court.

Mr. Justice Candy: There is no objection to your addressing the Court.

Mr. Craigie: Could your Lordship give me any idea if the case is likely to come on. As a matter of fact the police case is postponed until to-day, and I have to attend the Police Court. I presume that if the point is to be discussed here to-day, it will not be necessary for me to attend the Police Court. I have another matter to which I have to attend at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Justice Candy: If it is more convenient to you we shall take up the matter at once and relieve you.

Mr. Craigie: Will your Lordships postpone the matter for a few moments, while I attend upstairs and postpone an appointment?

The case was then taken up after a quarter of an hour.

At the outset Mr. Craigie read the points which have been referred to the Court by Mr. Cooper, who in his reference stated, "I have the honour to refer, under Section 432 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the following questions of law in the case of Framji Bhicaji *vs.* Mohunsingh Dhunsingh, which arose in the hearing of the case before me. Mr. Adair Craigie, a solicitor of the High Court, on the 1st and 15th inst., was called as a witness on behalf of the complainant and duly sworn. A question arose as to his privilege as a solicitor, under Section 126 of the Evidence Act, to answer certain questions. I stated what I considered the law as to the right to put certain questions. I said Section 126 of that Act forbids the disclosure of (1) any communication made to a solicitor in the course and for the purpose of his employment; and (2) the contents or condition of any document with which the solicitor has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of such employment. That it was the court and not the solicitor (witness) who had to decide whether the disclosure by the latter of any matter was or was not within the veto of the section, and in order to enable the court to come to a decision the examination of the solicitor (witness) was permissible and necessary. That those questions I thought should be directed to the following points:—Did the communication or the acquaintance with the contents or condition of the document, as the case might be, come to the solicitor's knowledge in the course, and for the purpose, (it must be both in the course and for the purpose) of his professional employment. I referred to the cases of Queen *vs.* Cox and Railton, Volume XIV., Law Reports, Queen's Bench Division, page 153. Bursill *vs.* Tanner, Volume XVI. of the same reports. Queen's Bench Division, Page 1, Crawcour *vs.* Salter, the same reports, Volume XVIII., Page 30. I then put amongst others the following questions to Mr. Craigie: 'Who was your client? In what matter was he your client? Did the person making the statement to you give his name as Mohunsingh Dhunsingh? By whom were you paid for your professional services in taking down that statement?' Mr. Craigie declined to answer those questions on the ground that the answers would involve disclosure of communications made to him in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment. I decided that he was not entitled to claim privilege, under Section 126, of refusing to answer those questions, and that he was bound to give the name of his client, to what matter the employment had reference, and the name of any party making a statement to him. The question referred to the High Court for opinion is whether Mr. Craigie was bound or not to give the name of his client; the matter of the employment, and the name of the person making any statement to him, and whether having refused to answer such questions he was in any way sheltered on the ground of privilege, under Section 126 of the Evidence Act from answering any relevant and admissible questions put to him in the course of his examination as a witness."

Mr. Craigie next read his deposition taken by the Magistrate, who had forwarded a copy of it to their Lordships along with the proceedings. Mr. Craigie said that their Lordships would see that three questions had been submitted to the Court, and their Lordship were asked to say whether he (Mr. Craigie) was bound to answer one or all or any of these questions. The first question was whether "he was bound to give the name of his client on whose behalf he claims privilege." Mr. Craigie wished to direct their Lordships' attention to the fact that the question originally put to him was: "What is the name of the man who made the statement to you?" and he declined to answer that question. After that he was asked: "What is the name of your client?" That was on the 1st of March. Then on the second occasion the questions were reversed and the first question put to him by the Magistrate was: "What is the name of your client?" The question of course, was directed to this:—"What was the name of your client on whose behalf you claim privilege of repudiating to disclose the name of the man who made the statement to you?" He then refused to answer the question. He had to deal with the first point which was whether he was or he was not bound to answer the question. The Magistrate had cited rulings in support of the opinion and the decision which he had given. Now first of all he would take the case of Crawcour *vs.* Salter, which was cited by the Magistrate. That case had no bearing upon the matter then before their Lordships. That case was reported in the 18th volume, Chancery Division, page 30. Mr. Craigie read some passages from the decision in that case and submitted that the case was totally different from the present one. It was there held, and it had been held previous to that case, that when a solicitor attested a deed, he made himself a public man and, therefore, he was bound to come forward and state every thing he knew with regard to the execution because he had put his name to the execution. It was irrelevant and would not assist their Lordships in coming to any conclusion upon the point which was before their Lordships. Mr. Craigie then drew their Lordship's attention to the case of Queen *vs.* Cox and Railton reported in Volume 14, Queen's Bench Division, page 153, and which was cited by the Magistrate in his decision. Mr. Craigie read a para. from that decision, and proceeded to say that there was not the slightest relevancy in that matter. No one came to solicitor's office to consult as to the way in which he should commit a crime, but he came to consult as to the way in which he should meet the offence with which he was charged. That case of Queen *vs.* Cox and Railton also was not an authority which would directly assist their Lordships to decide the question before them. It had nothing whatever to do with the point. In order to make himself perfectly clear Mr. Craigie read some passages in those cases. In support of his contention Mr. Craigie read a case which, he said, was very strong upon the point. A legal adviser received communication in his professional capacity either from his client or from his agent. Mr. Craigie then drew their Lordship's attention to the decision of Lord Brougham. Mr. Craigie said if the communication related to any contrivance of the client and the solicitor, who had been consulted as to the best way to meet a charge of fraud, it was held that the communication was not privileged. Mr. Craigie read a passage from the book at pages 175 and 176, and called their Lordships' attention to those facts. Mr. Craigie submitted that in this particular case there was no pretence whatever and there was nothing contrived or attempted to be contrived between himself and the client who came to consult him regarding his business; nor the person, who made that statement contrived anything improper, and therefore the authority which Mr. Craigie cited was directly bearing on the point in the present instance. Mr. Craigie admitted that there it was distinctly held that if a solicitor claimed privilege he must disclose the name of the client on whose behalf he claimed privilege. However, he submitted that that was a decision upon English Law and not a decision upon Indian Law, and therefore that was in no way binding upon their Lordships. Their Lordships would, no doubt, take the case into consideration, but if good reasons were given by him, for not following the decision of that case, he submitted that their Lordships would not follow it, and he asked them not to follow it. One of the cases on which the Court relied was that of Bursill and Tanner, which was also cited by the learned counsel for the complainant in the Police Court. That case was decided by Lord Eldon so far back as the year 1880, and great point was made of that case in the Police Court. It was stated that the practice had been followed for the last seventy-five years, and now an attempt was made to dispute and upset it. Mr. Craigie submitted to their Lordships that it was of no value to the case at all if the practice had been followed for a period of seventy-five years. It did not follow that if the practice was followed for a long period it was either good or just or a proper one. It would be very easy to show from their books of law that there were many practices which had been followed for a very much longer period than seventy-five years—consistently followed from precedent to precedent, and yet they had been eventually set aside as being altogether unjust; and to prove what he said he would cite one instance which recently came before this Court. Their Lordships would recollect—at any rate it would be in the recollection of Mr. Justice Candy—that not long ago the matter of Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji regarding the question of his insolvency came before the Court. That insolvent had been found guilty of certain offences under the Insolvents' Act and had been sentenced to imprisonment under the Act. The insolvent filed an appeal against the judgment of the Insolvency Court and against the punishment that had been inflicted upon him. An application was made to the Appeal Court on behalf of the insolvent to admit him to bail pending the hearing of his appeal. The learned counsel who appeared on behalf of the insolvent was the same learned counsel—Mr. Jardine—who opposed him now. Mr. Craigie had heard the argument in which the learned counsel, with very great warmth and further with eloquence, complained about the great injustice that would be done to his client if his application was not granted. Mr. Craigie recollected that at the time it appeared to him that Mr. Jardine's application was well founded and his argument was entirely sound and reasonable. At that time, Mr. Craigie was convinced that the application was a very right and a very proper one, but Mr. Jardine did not cite any authority. What was the consequence? The consequence was the Court took time to consider its judgment, and eventually the Court delivered its judgment, which showed first that the offences under the Insolvents' Act should be treated as misdemeanour. Although they were not called misdemeanour, nevertheless they were misdemeanour because the breach of the Penal Statute was treated as a misdemeanour. The Court cited a number of cases showing that over a period of several hundred years it had been the consistent practice of the Court in England to refuse bail to a man, who had been convicted of misdemeanour, and accordingly the decision of the Court went against Mr. Jardine's client and the application was refused. There was one very important fact which was not brought to the notice of the Court. Mr. Craigie was positive that if that fact had been put forward before the Court the decision would have been in favour of Mr. Jardine's client instead of against. The fact was this, that certain practice had been consistently followed and handed down from precedent to precedent. It was followed even by Lord Mansfield who was one of the greatest men who had sat upon a bench of justice in England. But notwithstanding all this public sense of justice firmly revolted against that practice which had been unjust and wrong, and the result was that shortly before the passing of the Insolvents' Act here, a statute was passed in England putting an end to the practice, and taking away from the judges in England the discretion which they previously had to refuse to admit to bail in those cases and making it compulsory upon the courts at home to admit appeals in the cases where a man had been convicted of misdemeanour if an application had been made. He would verify his statment by showing the statute. In this particular case the prosecution and the Magistrate both relied upon the fact, that it had been the practice of the court over a period of seventy-five years to compel solicitors to disclose their clients' names.

Mr. Justice Candy remarked that with regard to this practice the statute was not corrected here.

Mr. Craigie: But then what I say is that it is the English and not the Indian practice.

Mr. Craigie, continuing his remarks, said that it did not follow that if the practice had been followed for a great number of years, it had been a proper one. He could give their Lordships the reason why the statute in England was passed. The reason why the statute was passed was this, that the practice had been consistently followed for over a hundred years. Daniel O'Connell was tried and convicted of misdemeanour arising out of something he had done with regard to political affairs. He appealed against that conviction, and eventually his case was carried to the House of Lords and a decision was given in his favour. Under the rule he was not admitted to bail, although the decision was reversed on appeal. The consequence was that this statute was passed. As he had said before the reason that the practice had been followed for a number of years had no weight at all. His conduct had been described by Mr. Jardine in the Police Court as ridiculous. Mr. Craigie submitted that it was not ridiculous at all, and if his conduct was absolutely ridiculous he said that the conduct of the learned counsel was also absolutely ridiculous in that case, because he (Mr. Jardine) had made an application to reverse the old practice. What the counsel was trying to do was to get the Court here to reverse the practice which had been in force in England for a period of three or four hundred years. Mr. Craigie then did not think that the application was ridiculous. On the contrary he thought Mr. Jardine's application was a very right and very proper and very natural application for him to make. As a matter of fact, the probability was that the appeal would have been successful if the statute had been brought to the notice of the Court. The argument that the practice had been followed for over a period of seventy-five years was immaterial. Those cases cited by the Magistrate were English cases. Parkhurst *vs.* Lowton and Bursill *vs.* Tanner were also English cases, and they were not at all binding upon their Lordships. What he asked their Lordships was to consider whether those cases were decided upon reasonable grounds. The case of Parker *vs.* Lowton was cited by Mr. Jardine in the Police Court. Mr. Craigie said that he was quite confident that the learned counsel had not read the case. The counsel had only learned the title of it, and having learned the title he claimed acquaintance with it. Mr. Craigie then drew the attention of their Lordships to the passages at page 201 in the book and said that their Lordships would find that the question was really never argued on behalf of the solicitors at all. Lord Eldon did not give any reasons for his judgment. It was merely an arbitrary decision of Lord Elden. Mr. Craigie asked their Lordships to examine the reasons given in the case of Bursill *vs.* Tanner, and say whether in the judgment in that case there was anything which would satisfy their Lordships that it was founded upon justice and upon good and sound reasons. Mr. Craigie then read passages from the decision of the three Judges, namely, Justices Eshers, Lindley, and Cotton. He submitted that sometimes great injustice was done to a client if a solicitor disclosed his name. He asked their Lordships to consider for themselves whether it was right to compel a solicitor to disclose the name of his client, and whether it was not unjust that this should be laid down as law. He would show that injustice beyond limit would result to a client if this practice was followed. Supposing that a man who was concerned in the commission of an offence, which was not known to anybody except to his solicitor, whom he communicated within the course of business; and if that solicitor was afterwards examined with reference to the interview would that not be unjust to the client under the circumstances to compel him to say not only the name of the client but also to answer the questions which the Magistrate might ask regarding the business about which the client went to the solicitor? Was it possible for a solicitor under the circumstances to answer the questions without injuring his client's cause. Mr. Craigie suggested another case. Suppose that a lady was ill-treated by her husband and she went to a solicitor to consult him as to what her remedies were. If the solicitor was afterwards called upon to relate the interview, would it not cause a more serious breach between the husband and the wife? The cases he spoke of were not far-fetched cases. They were within the range of possibility. If the brother of a married lady held an interview with a solicitor about some dispute between the lady and the husband, and if the brother was charged falsely with assault, and if the solicitor came to prove an *alibi*, was it not a hardship upon the lady to compel him to give out the purpose on which her brother paid a visit to the solicitor without the knowledge of her husband? Mr. Craigie then spoke of an instance, which had recently occurred within his own experience, and in which his partner, Mr. Lynch, had to give evidence to prove that the persons charged in that case had come to their office with their client at the time of the alleged assault. Would it not have been unfair if Mr. Lynch were compelled to give out the business on which the man had been to their office? Mr. Craigie admitted that the decision in the case of Bursil *vs.* Tanner was by Judges of highest reputation and ability. Mr. Jardine had said that a solicitor could not claim privilege without disclosing the name of his client, and if he refused to disclose the name there was no possibility of finding out the truth. That might or might not be so. What he said was that the interest of one man should not be set aside simply for the purpose of advancing the interest of another. The name of the client was not to be disclosed in connection with the matter with which he had perhaps nothing to do merely in order to advance the interests of those who were really concerned. He submitted that a solicitor was an officer of the Court, and, therefore, he was a person entitled to credit. If he stated that his interview was purely of the nature of professional business it should be treated as strictly private and confidential, and the solicitor should not be compelled to disclose any part of that interview. It was for the other side to show that the statement of the solicitor was untrue. The interests of his client were not to be sacrificed simply in order to enable the other side to advance their interests. If they could not show by any other circumstance that the statement was untrue there was no reason for them to suspect that it was not true. He asked how the other party was helped or advanced in the slightest degree if he disclosed the name of his client on whose behalf he claimed privilege. If he was asked what was the name of his client, he would say the name was Smith. He failed to see how the disclosure of the name would assist the justice in the slightest degree. In the case of Parkhurst *vs.* Lowton, it was laid down as a rule that when the solicitor claimed privilege, and having regard to the position of the solicitor and the credit which ought to be attached to his statement, the *onus* was thrown upon the other side to disclaim the privilege, and until the privilege was disclaimed by the other side the privilege must be allowed. In the case of Bursil *vs.* Tanner it was not professed the rule laid down was absolute and universal. It was only a general rule. It was clear that the Judges did not mean to go further than what was laid down *exparte* in Campbell *re* Cuthcart. In that case it was not the name of the client, but it was the residence of the client, which was to be disclosed and the Judge had held that both the questions were on the same footing. Lord Justice James had said that he did not profess that it was an absolute and universal rule but only a general rule.

Mr. Craigie then suggested a hypothetical case to their Lordships, that he had a client whom he called A. A. went to him and consulted him as his legal adviser. He was accompanied by another man, named B., who came about the same business. In the course of the interview which he (Mr. Craigie) had with A. the name of B. was disclosed—and disclosed simply for A.'s business. Under these circumstances the name of B. was not the name of his client but the name of a third party, which was disclosed to him simply for the purpose of the client's business. The part of the hypothesis was that before that time B. was a total stranger to the solicitor. Immediately after A.'s business was over B. went to consult the solicitor on business relating to his own affairs. Under these circumstances the name of B. would be privileged, because it was communicated to the solicitor in connection with A.'s business. If the solicitor was then called and examined with regard to his interview with B. he would be justified in saying that the name of B. was known to him during the course and for the purpose of his professionl employment on behalf of A. Of course, if further question was put to him on whose behalf he claimed privilege he should be bound to give the name. The facts in the present case were analogous to those in the hypothetical case he had put to their Lordships. In the present case Mr. Craigie was asked the name of the man who made the statement to him, and he refused to give that name. He was then asked the name of his client. He refused to give the name of his client; that was the name of the client on whose behalf the statement was taken, and the reason he gave for refusing to mention the name was that the name was known to him by communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment. If Mr. Craigie was asked on whose behalf he claimed the privilege, he should have been bound to give the name of that client. But their Lordships would see that such a question was not put to him. It was assumed both by the Magistrate and counsel for the prosecution that Mr. Craigie declined to give the name of the client on whose behalf the statement had been made to him. They assumed that on behalf of that client—a particular person whose name they wished to get at—he claimed privilege. They assumed that he declined to give the name of the client, was the very same client on whose behalf he claimed the privilege. It was not so, and he (Mr. Craigie) was never questioned about the matter.

Mr. Justice Fulton: I don't quite follow you.

Mr. Craigie: I was not allowed to explain the matter at the Police Court. The Magistrate did not allow me to give an explanation. If your Lordships will allow me to read the evidence, you will find that I was prevented from answering.

Mr. Justice Foulton: We need not go into all the questions put to you during the course of your evidence. We have only to decide upon questions alluded to in the reference.

Mr. Craigie: I also ask your Lordships to consider only the questions in the reference.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Did the question signify who was your client at the time of the interview with the three persons?

Mr. Craigie: Yes. The name of the client was communicated to me in the course and for the purpose of my professional employment.

Mr. Justice Candy: But you knew the name of your client before that?

Mr. Craigie: I may have known; but what I want to point out is this, that I was never asked on whose behalf I claimed privilege. If I was right—as I say I am—in refusing to give the name of my client, because I learnt it in the course of my employment as a solicitor, the privilege is established.

Mr. Craigie, continuing, said that it was very important that that point should be made clear, as it was alleged that he had established no privilege at all. He contended it was not so, becauee if he was right in refusing to give the name of a person who was his client then his privilege as regards what took place at the interview of the three person was established.

Mr. Justice Fulton: You will never in all your life mention the name of your client?

Mr. Craigie: Not until I had learnt the name of my client by some other sources either before or after the communication.

Mr. Justice Candy: Supposing the man is confronted to you and asked whether this is your client, are you in that case prepared to say that this is your client?

Mr. Craigie: In that case I shall be bound to identify him.

Mr. Justice Candy: You did not refuse to give the name of your client on whose behalf you claimed the privilege?

Mr. Craigie: That is so.

Mr. Justice Candy: How can the Magistrate know that?

Mr. Craigie: He did not ask me the name of the client on whose behalf I claimed privilege.

Mr. Justice Candy: The question put to you was "Who was your client," meaning who is the client on whose behalf you claim privilege.

Mr. Craigie: To remove misunderstanding I intended to explain matters. It was my intention to put the same hypothetical case to the Magistrate which I put to your Lordships. But as your Lordships will see from what transpired at the time of the first hearing of the case, that I was not permitted to explain the matter.

Mr. Craigie then read an account of the proceedings which appeared in the newspapers, and said that the Magistrate instead of punishing him for refusing to answer the question had, out of consideration for him, referred the matter to the High Court for opinion, for which he was much obliged to the Magistrate. The reference did not come before their Lordships, in consequence of what he had done, but in consequence of his being stopped from giving explanation, which he was going to give. The point involved in the three questions was this—whether the solicitor was bound to disclose the name of a person who was brought to his office for the purpose of consultation. He submitted that he was not. Mr. Craigie further said that in the police court he was asked about the accused whether that man had come to his office. He replied that he really could not tell them. If he had been able to identify him he should undoubtedly have been obliged to say that he had gone to his office. If he was asked whether that person was his client he should have been bound to answer the question. He admitted that as the law stood there was nothing to protect him, but he submitted that was an omission in law. The solicitors must be protected. As it was, the solicitors were bound to say whether a particular man had gone to his office and thereby he was compelled to disclose something which he, according to Indian Evidence Act, had no right to disclose. When a person for the first time went to a solicitor and gave his name then he did it for the purpose of legal communication. Arguments for the first and the third question were identical and those for the second were very much the same.

Mr. Justice Candy: You would disclose the name of A. as the client on whose behalf you claim privilege and not disclose the names of B. and C. as those mentioned in the course and for the purpose of your professional employment.

Mr. Craigie: Yes; if your Lordships held that I must disclose the name of the client on whose behalf I claim privilege, I am right then in mentioning the name of A., but the other clients' names I must not mention as they were communicated to me in the course of my professional employment.

Mr. Justice Fulton: If twenty names are mentioned to you in the course of your professional employment will your mouth be sealed against mentioning them?

Mr. Craigie: Supposing two persons, A. and B. come to my office and A. says this is B., then my only knowledge of B.'s name is derived from my being told by my client in the course of my employment as his solicitor.

After citing similar instances Mr. Craigie, in conclusion, asked their Lordships to hold that he was not bound to answer the questions.

Mr. James Jardine, addressing the Court, on behalf of Framji Bhicaji, complainant in the case before his Worship at the police court, remarked that he might be pardoned by Mr. Craigie for thinking that the question to be decided by their Lordships was a very simple one and was too simple to be sent to the High Court for a reference. According to a section in the Act, barristers, solicitors, attorneys, or vakeels were regarded as ordinary witnesses when they were called into the witness-box. If a barrister, solicitor, or a vakeel was in a witness-box he was in the same position as an ordinary witness and he must, therefore, answer every relevant and admissible question put to him unless he could make out a clear case that he was prevented from answering such questions. There was no case made out by Mr. Craigie to show that he could claim privilege and refuse to answer the questions. The rule which Mr. Craigie wanted their Lordships to lay down would be to leave entirely to the witness the right of deciding what questions he should answer. Every witness must answer the questions put to him. If a solicitor was called as a witness, and if he thought that the questions put to him when answered would disclose communications which he had received from the client he must say so, and name the client. The attorney had no privilege at all. He could only claim it on behalf of his client. The Court having put a question to the witness the witness must make out a case for privilege on behalf of some person who was his client. But in this case privilege was claimed on behalf of an unknown client. The question was a very simple one for their Lordships to decide, but, however, as the matter was very gravely argued for two hours and-a-half he was inclined to say a few words. He would be very short and would say only few words upon the question before their Lordships. Until the name of the client on whose behalf the privilege was claimed was disclosed, how could he (Mr. Jardine) say that the client would not object to the witness' disclosing certain facts. Though he might have got the expressed sanction of the client in his pocket he could not ask the witness to reveal the facts until the name of the client was given by the witness. How was the desire and sanction of the client to be made known to the witness unless he mentioned the name of the client. It would be impossible to lead evidence to prove that certain person was the client of the witness who refused to reveal the name of his client. To establish the privilege the solicitor must mention the name of his client and the purpose of his employment by the client.

Mr. Justice Fulton: Have you any authority to show that he must state the purpose of his employment also?

Mr. Jardine: I don't think there is any; but the words in the section which I read to your Lordships are to the effect that the solicitor must state the purpose of his employment in order to establish privilege.

Mr. Jardine, continuing, said that Mr. Craigie had stated he would give the name of his client as Smith and that would not help the opposite party at all. But such an answer would not be allowed for a moment. If such an answer was given then the next question would have been: "What Smith? Robert Smith, John Smith, Thomas or what?" He should then have gone further and asked Mr. Craigie where that Smith lived, what was his occupation, and so on. The question put to Mr. Craigie that what was the name of his client was the short form of the question: "What is the name of your client on whose behalf you claim privilege?" If a witness claimed privilege and did not mention the name of the client on whose behalf he claimed the privilege no magistrate or judge could allow such privilege. Privilege could not be credited on behalf of a client whose name was not mentioned. If the name of his client was not to be mentioned by a solicitor then there would be any amount of difficulties. Mr. Craigie could not make out bills. He would find difficulties in making out bills as he must make that shocking disclosure of his client's name to some of his clerks or others. Section 126 of the Evidence Act was the only one which they could look to as the section upon the question of privilege. It should not be left to the solicitor to determine whether he should answer certain questions or not. Mr. Craigie said the profession of solicitors was an honorable one; they knew that it was, and solicitors were honorable but he (Mr. Jardine) did not know if all the solicitors were honorable. Coming again to the point of privilege Mr. Jardine said that in the authorities cited the learned Judges had held that the disclosure of the client's name was not a matter of professional communication, and that unless the name of the client was disclosed no privilege could possibly be granted. If a witness claimed privilege he must be cross-examined. If a witness was put a relevant question, and he declined to answer that, saying he claimed privilege, and if he did not mention the name of the client on whose behalf he claimed privilege, then it was the same as saying he declined to answer the question. Mr. Jardine submitted that their Lordships must hold that Mr. Craigie was bound to answer the questions; and that the questions alluded to in the reference should be answered by the witness.

Their Lordships took time to consider their judgment.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

THE "Times'" correspondent at Vienna says:—The International Sanitary Conference, the convocation of which had been left to Austria-Hungary as the initiating Power, which was to meet at Dresden on the 11th of this month was more of less the sequel or development of the Venice conference. Before the latter broke up an opinion was expressed, I believe by the French representatives, that the principles adopted by the European delegates at Venice for preventing the introduction of cholera from India by way of Egypt and the Red Sea should be extended to Persia and the Caspian littoral, as experience had shown that the cholera reached Europe from that direction also. Further consideration of this suggestion led to the idea that it might be advisable to reform the sanitary Council at Constantinople in the same way as that of Alexandria had been reformed by the decision of the conference of Venice; also that it might be desirable to establish a sanitary Council at Teheran and posts of observation on the Caspian littoral.

This project, so far as I am aware, never took the concrete form of a proposal, but the examination of the question in all its phases led to the conviction that in any case it was urgent to establish an international agreement as the measures of quarantine to be taken in case of the re-appearance of the epidemic in Europe. It was evident that the unnecessarily rigorous precautions enforced almost at random by different countries during the general panic last autumn were not only intolerably vexatious to travellers but also detrimental in the highest degree to trade. Disinfection was practised in such a crude fashion as to destroy quantities of valuable merchandise. Traffic in certain goods was totally suspended, and great inconvenience and delay were experienced by people passing from one country to another. It has now been affirmed on the best medical authority that such precautions are in a great measure useless, and as it is not impossible that the coming spring or summer may bring a fresh outbreak of the epidemic, it is considered by all parties of pressing urgency that a rational system of international quarantine should be introduced. It was in October last, if I am not mistaken, that the Russian Government proposed that the principles adopted at the Venice conference should be applied to the mouths of the Danube. The answer given at the time was that the question could be more advantageously dealt with at the sanitary conference where it would form part of a general programme and would thus be deprived of all political aspect. All the European States with the exception of Bulgaria, were to be represented at the sanitary conference. Bulgaria not being a Sovereign State, and its Government not being recognized by all the Powers, could not send a delegate. Montenegro was to be represented, as on previous occasions, by Austria-Hungary.

The material with which the conference at Dresden was to be called upon to deal consisted of practical questions, which would be of immediate consequence to all concerned whenever the cholera might make its re-appearance. Endeavours were to be made to come to an understanding as to the definition of such localities as are to be considered as infected or suspicious, and the term during which they should be subjected to precautionary measures. A portion of the debates was to be devoted to the measures of quarantine and disinfection applicable to goods and passengers, and in this part of the proceedings the postal service in time of cholera epidemic was to come under consideration. Another important point concerned the rolling stock of railways and the disinfection of goods at the frontier, and the precautions to be taken in connection with the navigation of rivers and lakes. The passenger traffic was separately discussed, and no doubt something, if not a great deal, will be done to dispense with the arbitrary regulations that formed the subject of universal complaint last autumn.

Maritime traffic was to be included in the programme, and it seemed not impossible that the conference would recommend measures of precaution more practical and no less efficacious than those hitherto applied. As an instance of what happens at present I may mention that an isolated case of cholera in Galicia is quite sufficient for transoceanic States like Brazil to apply rigorous quarantine measures to ships coming from the ports of Fiume and Trieste, notwithstanding their remoteness from the seat of infection. It is quite possible that some of the States represented at the conference may refuse to adopt all the recommendations of the majority, but there was every reason to hope that there would be a strong consensus of opinion on the main points. In any case its task was to be exclusively one of general public utility, in which all the European States are interested to the same extent.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

CONVICTION OF MR. F. HENDERSON, L.C.C.

MR. FRED HENDERSON, the youngest member (and poet) of the London County Council, was indicted at the Clerkenwell Sessions on the 9th instant on the charge of having stolen 3s. from a woman of bad character named Ada Gray on Saturday week (February 25) in the neighbourhood of King's-cross.

The case came before Mr. Warry, Q.C., the Assistant Judge.

Mr. A. H. Bodkin and Mr. Leicester prosecuted, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Wontner.

Mr. Henderson was described on the charge sheet as 25 years of age, as living at Wharton-street, Clarkenwell, and as sitting at Spring-gardens for the divison of Clapham.

Mr. Bros committed the defendant for trial, allowing bail, but the case for the defence was reserved.

The Court was besieged literally by people anxious to hear the trial, but thanks to the foresight of the officials, all unnecessary crowding was avoided. One or two County Councillors were present.

The defendant had to go before Sir Peter Edlin in the first court, and there plead. He at once said "not guilty," and was then taken before Mr. Warry to be tried. This form caused delay.

Mr. Bodkin at last opened the case, giving a brief outline of the facts according to the prosecution. He said that between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon one or two men (one named Connor) were in the public bar of the Bell public-house with the defendant and the prosecutrix, Ada Gray. A disturbance arose, and a policeman was sent for. The defendant said that the bother was over, and the officer went away. Soon afterwards the defendant went away with the woman, who was undoubtedly a woman of bad character, to a house in York-road, Islington, which was undoubtedly a house of ill-fame. At the door the defendant paid the landlady 2s. The couple went to a room, and their was some discussion as to money. The defendant said that she did not trust him, and suggested that they should both put what money they had on the mantel-piece. Accordingly the woman put down a two-shilling piece and one shilling. The defendant also put down three coins. Gray could not be sure whether they were a half-crown, one shilling and a sixpence, or a florin and two-shilling pieces. Afterwards the defendant put all these coins into his pocket, saying, "You have trusted me so far. Why not trust me further?" He suggested that they should go to a public-house—the Victoria, at the corner of Gray's Inn-road, York-road, and Euston-road. They went in that direction, and suddenly the defendant ran away. The woman called out that he had her money. A constable gave chase, and caught the defendant 300 yards away, in Liverpool-street. The woman then charged him, and the defendant was taken to the police-station.

Ada Gray, a stout and unattractive woman, said she was an unfortunate, and recognised the defendant. She was with him on the Saturday before five o'clock in the Bell public-house. The defendant was in the bar before she went there.

The defendant (witness continued) said, "Will you take me home?" I said, "I can't take you home, sir, but I can take you somewhere else." He said, "Let us go and have a quiet drink by ourselves." We went to the York public-house, at the corner of Caledonia-street, which turns out of York-road. I had some more drink, and the defendant said, "I will go with you to the house"—I had mentioned one in York-road—I don't remember the number. We went there, and the door was opened by Mrs. Mack, a servant. The defendant paid 2s. to her.

The prosecutrix then described what took place in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Purcell, witness said: I am a married woman living apart from my husband. I left him three years ago. He was a coal porter. I will swear that I did not know who the men in the Bell were. I know now that they were the president, the secretary, and a member of the Coal Porters' Union. The first time that I saw Mr. Henderson was in the public-house.

Mr. Purcell proceeded to examine the witness with respect to the proceedings before the grand jury.

Mr. Bodkin objected that such proceedings were essentially private.

Mr. Purcell rejoined that he wished to show that this witness was the only one examined by the grand jury.

Cross-examined further, the witness said if Mr. Brill or anyone else stated that the defendant stayed in the Bell until 6-30 it was a lie. He left with witness about 10 or 15 minutes to six o'clock.

What is your age?—I am 27. I have been married nearly eight years. Before that I gained a livelihood by immorality for four years. My husband knew that, for he lived for months on my prostitution.

Philip Jenkins, barman at the Bell public-house (which is close to King's-cross Metropolitan Station), said defendant left the house alone so far as he knew. Witness went to tea at 6-30, and that was some time afterwards.

Police-constable Ball said, while he was on duty at the King's-cross corner, Gray called out to him, "Stop that man; he's got my money." The defendant was then some twelve yards away. Witness ran after him as hard as he could. The defendant eventually turned up Liverpool-street, and witness stopped him nearly at the top. The distance was about 300 yards in all.

Witness tapped him on the shoulder, and the defendant said, "I've done nothing." Witness exclaimed, "You're wanted back," and took the defendant back to the prosecutrix, who said, "I give that man in charge for stealing 7s. in a coffee-house in the York-road." He then took the accused to the station. Witness searched him, and found in his waiscoat pocket 7s. 6d. in silver—two florins, three shillings, and 6d. In other pockets were a shilling and two half-sovereigns.

Cross-examined: It was about 6-40 when the woman called out.

Inspector Radley said the accused was brought to King's-cross police-station about 7 o'clock, and he now repeated the story of the woman Gray, as then told to him. The prisoner said, "I deny having seen or spoken to this woman before in my life," and called witness's attention to the fact that no half-crown was among the coins found on him.

Mr. Henry Brill, president of the Coal Porters' Union, said that on the Saturday afternoon he was at the Bell, and saw Mr. Henderson come in alone at about 5-30 The defendant stayed about an hour, and then saying he was in a hurry to go home, and that it was already late, bade him good-night. Witness remembered that Mr. Henderson told him that he had ordered his dinner for 6-30. Witness had seen Gray at the funeral of a friend of his four or five years ago, and he knew what kind of life she had been leading. He did not "see Mr. Henderson and her speaking together."

Cross-examined: Witness did not discuss the affairs of the Union with the accused. Mr. Henderson came to witness's house at 10-30 the same night and told him he had been locked up. He wanted to know whether witness remembered at what hour he had left the Bell, and witness replied he did.

Robert Walker, secretary of the Union, said he was discussing the County Council coal contracts with Mr. Henderson during his stay in the Bell. Witness did not notice Gray talking with the accused, who left at 6-25—a glance at the clock at the time had told witness that.

James O'Connor, another member of the party at the Bell, said he met the defendant about 5-30, and took him into the public-house and introduced him to Brill. A coal contract accepted by the Council had been sub-let, and this was the topic of talk. Witness did not see Mr. Henderson leave nor did he see him in conversation with Gray. Witness was secretary of the Union.

Mr. Thomas Bamford, a surveyor, gave evidence as to the distances from the public convenience at King's-cross to 28, Wharton-street. The Liverpool-street route thither was 200 yards longer than the shortest route possible, but it was much pleasanter, and less crowded with traffic.

Miss Duncan, who lives in the same house as the Hendersons, said Mr. Henderson's dinner was ordered for half-past six. She was with Mrs. Henderson, waiting until nearly seven o'clock.

Mr. Purcell intimated that this completed the case for the defence.

Mr. Purcell, addressing the jury, dwelt on the incredibility of the charge being true. The absolute infamy, he said, that would follow a conviction rendered it necessary that the evidence of the prosecution should be conclusive. The accused had been most foolish in not seeking advice, but attempting to defend himself. The only witness who could directly and substantially corroborate the story of Gray was Mrs. Mack, and no steps had been taken to compel her to come. All the other evidence was open to two interpretations—one of which was consistent with the defendant's protestations of innocence from the first. The learned counsel pointed out that Mr. Henderson was young, and his whole career rested on the verdict. He urged, in conclusion, that the jury had not the material with which to brand the young man in the dock with lasting infamy.

Mr. Bodkin at once replied for the prosecution. He said the woman had never swerved in her story in the slightest particular from the original Saturday night, and averred that the defendant's own witnesses indirectly corroborated Gray's story and contradicted his own. If her story was untrue, what opportunity had the woman of making it up, or what possible motive could she have had in so injuring a total stranger?

The Judge then summed up, pointing out that the sole question for the jury was whether or not the defendant was guilty of stealing three shillings.

After an hour's deliberation the jury returned. The Court, in the meantime, had become crowded with friends of the prisoner, who talked eagerly with him as he stood in the dock. Mr. Hood Barrs was there, casting angry looks at Colonel Rotton, who stayed determined to be in at his vanquisher's possible political death.

In oppressive silence the Clerk put the fateful question to the foreman of the jury, who promptly replied "Guilty."

Mr. Bodkin thereupon produced the record of a previous conviction against the prisoner. It was for unlawful assembly, assault, and damaging a house. For this at Norwich, in January, 1887, Mr. Justice Grantham passed a sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Asked what he had to say, the prisoner, who did not seem greatly surprised at the result, made a short, rapid statement in excited tones. He declared that so far as external things could touch him, the verdict just given had, and he did not care what the sentence might be. He was sure that none who had ever known him, even to the slightest extent, would ever believe such a thing possible of him. He thought he understood enough of life to be untouched by this or anything else, and that instead of this being the ruin of him it would be his making. He repeated that whatever bitterness he could feel he had tasted the whole of it in the verdict. There was one thing he should like to explain for the benefit of his friends, and that was with reference to the phrase he used to the inspector at the police-station, a phrase which more than anything else perhaps, had secured his conviction. The facts were these. Excited and eager as he had been to find any contradictory points in the story which the woman was inventing as she spoke, he noticed the discrepancy about the money. He had exclaimed "She doesn't even know what money I did place on the mantelpiece." By this he had not meant that he did place any at all—for, of course, he denied the woman's story altogether. Lord Rosebery, to whom he had explained the circumstances, had agreed that the phrase was just what anyone might have uttered in the circumstances. In conclusion, the prisoner said he had reason to know that several members of her Majesty's Government had declared that if a conviction was secured the matter should be looked into.

Mr. Warry, whose remarks were listened to with every sign of impatience, dwelt on the fact of the County Council having done so much to suppress immorality, and said that the prisoner's crime would be a great shock to the moral feeling of the community. The prisoner had already served four months' imprisonment—[The prisoner, smiling; "For a political offence"]—and he was surprised the prisoner's constituents had not been apprised of this. With more observations about respect for law and order no longer being necessary to secure election to the municipal government, his lordship once more referred to the prisoner's position, which he had "so unworthily filled," and passed a sentence of four calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Bodkin asked that the prosecutrix's three shillings might be returned to her, whereupon

Mr. Henderson asked if his money was given to the woman, his wife might have the balance.

His Lordship made the order with respect to the three shillings and intimated to the prisoner, in reply to his question, that he would have an opportunity of seeing his wife.

The prisoner was then removed. There was no demonstration in court.

It is understood that Mr. Henderson will be sent to Wormwood Scrubs.

THE BEAUTY OF WORDS.

MISS AGNES PEPPLIER, in the "Atlantic Monthly," writes:—The richness of Elizabethan English, the freedom and delight with which men sounded and explored the charming intricacies of a tongue that was expanding daily into fresh majesty and beauty must have given to literature some of the allurements of navigation. Mariners sailed away upon stormy seas, on strange half-hinted errands, haunted by the shadow of glory, dazzled by the lustre of wealth. Scholars ventured far upon the unknown ocean of letters, haunted by the seductions of prose, dazzled by the fairness of verse. They brought back curious spoils, gaudy, subtle, sumptuous, according to the taste or potency of the discoverer. Their words have often a mingled weight and sweetness, whether conveying briefly a single thought, like Burton's "touched with the loadstone of love," or adding strength and lustre to the ample delineations of Ben Jonson. "Give me that wit whom praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves; he is to be nourished with ambition, pricked forward with honours, checked with reprehension, and never to be suspected of sloth." Bacon's admirable conciseness, in which nothing is disregarded, but where every word carries its proper value and express its exact significance, is equalled only by Cardinal Newman. "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and study an exact man," says Bacon; and this simple accuracy of definition reminds us inevitably of the lucid terseness with which every sentence of the "Apologia" reveals the thought it holds. "The truest expedience is to answer right out when you are asked; the wisest economy is to have no management; the best prudence is not to be a coward." As for the naivete and the picturesqueness which lend such inexpressible charm to the earlier writers and atone for so many of their misdeeds, what can be more agreeable than to hear Sir Walter Raleigh remark with cheerful ingenuousness, "Some of our captaines garoused of wine till they were reasonable pleasant!"—a most engaging way of narrating a not altogether uncommon occurrence. And what can be more winning to the ear than the simple grace with which Roger Ascham writes of familiar things.

"In the whole year, spring-time, summer, fall of the leaf, and winter; and in one day, morning, noontime, afternoon, and eventide, altereth the course of the weather, the pitch of the bow, the strength of the man!" It seems an easy thing to say 'fall of the leaf for fall, and 'eventide' for evening, but in such easy things lies the subtle beauty of language; in the rejection of such nice distinctions lies the barrenness of common speech. We can hardly spare the time, in these hurried days, to speak of the fall of the leaf, to use four words where one would suffice, merely because the four words have a graceful significance, and the word has none; and so, even in composition, this finely coloured phrase, with its hint of russet, windswept woods, is lost to us for ever.

With the above may be collected the following from another aspect of language in the same magazine:—Good slang is idiomatically expressive, and has a narrow escape sometimes from being poetical. An English traveller had a quarrel with the mate of a Mississippi steamboat, and the case came into court. The counsel for the plaintiff, in his opening address to the jury, that stated his cause of action: "The first officer of the "Bella Richards" addressed my client in most violent and peremptory terms, and threatened him that if he did not immediately remove his personal effects from the entrance way of the steamer he would percipitate him into the raging flood below." The evidence of the bystanders as to the mate's words was as follows:—"Look here, stranger, if you don't tote your plunder off that gang-plank right smart, I'll spill you in the drink."

MATTERS regarding the Kidderpore Docks are approaching a climax, writes a contemporary, that cannot but be viewed as serious. It now amounts to a practical avowal by the Port Commissioners that if the docks are not an out-and-out failure, all the recent efforts to attract to them the trade of the port have at any rate, not been sufficiently successful to warrant further perseverance for the time being. It has for some days been rumoured that the largest people in the export trade had found, by a liberal trial, that the docks and appliances were expensive, unsuited to their needs, and unsatisfactory; and that they had decided in consequence to withdraw their patronage. Attempts to allay the acerbities that had thus arisen have failed, and it now appears to be no longer of any use to hide how matters stand. The Port Commissioners feel constrained to cut down expenditure, and though no formal resolution has been arrived at, it is practically certain that the working staff at the docks will have to be considerably reduced with a view to economy. The docks will, of course, remain open for the ingress and egrees of ships that can see their way to using their appliances, and in case of urgent need it is thought that a part of the permanent working staff of the jetties could be spared; but as a really going concern, the docks must, it is feared, be very soon treated as among the things that were. There seems to be nothing known as to the actual intentions of the Government at this juncture to step in and take the main direction of affairs into its own hands, though it is quite likely in a few days that their policy may be declared.

THE stone lion at Lucerne, erected in memory of the bravery of the Swiss Guards killed at the Tuileries in 1792, is so decayed by the effect of the weather that restoration is declared impossible.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madocal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.

Shortland, Col, Bo, R A, off duty, from Karachi.
Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, off duty, from Karachi.

MARCH 26.

Hudson, Lt, Genl, (Sir), Bombay Commander-in-Chief, on duty, from England.

MARCH 27.

Birdwood, 2nd Lieut, Bombay. 1st Worces Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

MARCH 28.

Scott, Col, Bengal, Civil Employ, on medical certificate, from Nagpore.

MARCH 29.

Hura, Lieut, Punjab, Queen's Bags, on private affairs, from Rawal Pindi.
Galdie, Col, Madras, 20th Infy. on private affairs, from Secunderabad.
Herron, 2nd Lieut, Punjab, Queen's Bays, on private affairs, from Rawal Pindi.
Burlton, Col, Bengal, I S C, permitted to reside, via England, from Umballa.
Mintland, Col, Bombay, Mily, Secty, Govt of India, on leave, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Grace, Lieut, Bom, 5th L I, on duty, to Mount Abu.

MARCH 28.

Grant, Col, Ben, A A G, on leave, to Umballa.

MARCH 29.

Caldecott, Col, Bom, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Plant, Col, Bom, Bhopal Battn, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. There will be class-firing at Cooria to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th March.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the Arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the 4th April, 1893, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters on or before the 3rd April, 1893. A return giving the names of any members who do not comply with this order will be sent into the District Staff Office. On and after the 5th April, 1893, arms will be re-issued to Members who intend serving on the Guard of Honor to H E Lord Roberts, the teams competing for H E the Governor's Cups, and for the Presidency Medal Competition.

2. There will be Company drill for "C" Company to-day, at 8-30 p.m., on the Parade Ground, near the Gymkhana.

3. "C" Company prize-shooting will take place at Cooria on Friday and Saturday next, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines without delay to Head-Quarters for the Annual Inspection.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, March 23.

Capt S Lushington, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meer to England on promotion, into No 3 Co, Western Divn, R A, Under Army Regulations, India.

Capt J C Burnett, R A, is directed to proceed from Dinapore to England and join the Sub-Dept (o) Company, Western Divn, Woolwich, on promotion.

Capt H G Sandilands, R A, is directed it proceed from Rawal Pindi to Rangoon and join No 4 Com, Eastern Divn, into which he has been promoted.

Lieut C W J Orr, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Rawal Pindi and join No 3 Mountain Battery for duty.

Second-Lieut J Henry, R A, is directed to proceed from Jhansi to Dinapore and join the 70th Field Battery.

Lieut E W Alexander, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Rawal Pindi, and join the 60th Field Battery, to which he has been transferred.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut G G Traherne, No. 3 Mountain Battery, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—11th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut E H Cole, for six months, to Kashmir, on private affairs, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

School Master R Hill, lately attached to the 7th Dragoon Guards, is posted to the Pachmarhi Depot for duty during the summer season of 1893.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles—Surgeon-Lieut Col A B Seaman, from the medical charge of the 17th Bengal Infy, to the medical charge of the battalion, vice Surgeon-Lieut-Col T. Robinson.

This tranfer is made solely in the interests of the public service.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd-Lieuts, H B Mayne, Royal Artillery, F M Gillespie, E W McK Ballantyne, and F G A Wimberley, South Wales Borderers, C P Wynter, Suffolk Regiment; B T Ready, J V Taylor, and G D Campbell, Welsh Regiment; A W Curtis, H J Cotter, E T Hale, L C L Oldfield, H N Tackard, and J F Barlow Royal Aatillery, C Vickers, Royal West Surrey Regt; S D Worgan, A St J Cook, Royal Sussex Regiment; G L Paget, J E Gough, G Paley, Lord C A Coyngham, Rifle Brigade.

Capt J D Anderson, R A, is directed to proceed from Meerut to England on promotion.

In continuation of G O C C No 802 of 1892, the undermentioned officer is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot:—Lieut H F Darell-Brown, 1st Battn Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers who have passed the entrance examination for the upper subordinate, class of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are directed to proceed to join that institution by the 1st May, 1893:—Acting Bombardier E Etches, 15th Company Eastern Division, R A; Lance-Corporal A D McDonough, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Corporal E Welman, 19th Hussars; Lance-Corpl A Mitchell, 1st Bngl Norfolk Regt; Lance-Corpl A M B O'Connor, 1st Bngl Rl Irish Fusrs; Lance-Corpl T Hall, 1st Bngl Norfolk Regt; Lance-Corpl T Sullivan, 2nd Bngl Rl Irish Regt; Acting Bombardier H Bailey, A Batty Rl Horse Arty; Sergt E O'Farrell, 2nd Bngl Rl Munr Fusrs; Acting Bombardier P Ryan, 7 Company, Southern Div, R A; Squadron Qrmr-Sergt G Tomkins, 11th Hussars; and Sergt J Taylor, 1st Bngl Gordon Highlanders.

Acting 2nd grade Apothecary O W H Smith is granted three months' leave in India on medical certificate.

Nursing Sister A C Musson is permitted to resign the appointment in the Indian Nursing Service.

Miss Clara Lucy Cusins is admitted into the Indian Nursing Service as a Nursing Sister.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Qr-mr-Genl's Dept:—

Capt A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Staff Capt. vice Capt Holland on leave.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut A Le F Smith, 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation.

Col B N Anley, 2nd Battn Welsh Regt, will be placed on half-pay on the 14th April, 1893, on completing his extended period of service in command of the Battalion; and he is permitted to proceed to England on or after that date.

Surgn-Capt E Hudson, in medical charge of 15th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Cantonment General Hospital, Multan, from the date of his arrival at that station.

The names of Lieuts E B Towse, 1st Battn Gordon Highlanders, and A Pressey, 4th Bengal Infy, are struck off the list of officers directed to attend the class of Garrison Instruction at Kasauli.

On resigning his appointment of Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Viceroy, Lieut H A Pakenham Grenadier Guards, is directed to proceed to England, at his own expense, to rejoin his regiment.

The undermaintioned officer is granted leave to England:—Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieut J C Watson "H" Battery, fo 12 months, on medical certificate.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*N.-W. rovinces Pand Oudh Gazette.*)

Surgn-Capt C Mactaggart, Supdt, Central Prison, Agra, privilege leave, for 3 months.

Surgn-Lt-Col E B Rutledge, Civil Surgn, Dehra Dun, privilege leave, for 3 months, from 25th Mar 1893.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave:—

Mr A W O Orr, D S P for 6 months on medical certificate.

Mr E J Kitts, Dist and Sess Judge, on special duty at Allahabad, furlough out of India for 18 months.

Mr R E Hamblin, Depy Commr, Fyzabad, privilege leave for 3 months.

Surgn-Capt D W Scotland, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, to officiate as Supdt, Central Prison, Agra, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Capt C Mactaggart, or until further orders.

Asst Surgn Amar Nath Das, in charge of the sadar dispensary, Jaunpur, to hold charge of the Civil medical duties of the Jaunpur distrcit, during the absence on deputation of Surgn-Capt L J Pisani, or until further orders.

Mr W R Tucker, Asst Commr, Fyzabad, to officiate as Depy Commr, Fyzabad, during the absence on leave of Mr Hamblin, or until further orders.

Mr H B Finlay, Magte and Collr, Banda, to officiate as Dist and Sess Judge, Fyzabad, during the absence on leave of Mr Wyer, or until further orders.

Mr H C Ferard, Jt-Magte, Lalitpur, to officiate as Magte and Collr, Banda, during Mr Finlay's absence on deputation, or until further orders.

Mr D Calnan, Asst Commr, Partabgarh, to the charge of Lalitpur sub-divison, Jhansi district, vice Mr Ferard.

Surg-Capt L J Pisani, Civil Surgn, from Jaunpur to Dehra Dun, during the absence on leave of Surgn-Lieut-Col E B Rutledge, or until further orders.

Mr a Sabonadiere, Jt-Magte, from Mainpuri to Partabgarh, as Asst Commr.

Mr G Adams, Commr, from the Benares Division to the Lucknow Division.

Mr H D O'Moule, Commr, from the Lucknow Division to the Rohilkhand Division.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Mr J G M Rennie, Dist Judge, is appointed to officiate as Divl Judge of Delhi, vice Mr A W Stogdon, proceeding on furlough.

Mr J G Lorimer, Asst Commr, from the Peshawar to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon, relieving Mr F B R Spencer, Extra Asst Commr.

In anticipation of his services being replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, Lieut-Col A K Macpherson, Cantt Magte, is posted to Meean Meer, where he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Capt H F K Waldron.

The services of Mr E P Henderson, C S, Bar-at-Law, Govt Advocate, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the P W Dept.

Mr J A Sinclair, Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Govt Advocate, Punjab, during the absence on special duty of Mr E P Henderson.

Mr S M Robinson, Public Prosecutor, Lahore and Ferozepore Sess Division, is appointed to officiate as Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, vice Mr J A Sinclair.

Mr A E Martineau, Asst Commr, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of Hissar, vice Mr A Anderson, transferred.

Mr M L Dames, Depy Commr, from the Ferozepore to the Dera Ghazi Khan District, relieving Mr R E Younghusband.

Mr E G Fraser, Ex Engr, Shahpur Canals, is allowed furlough, under Art 340 of the Civil Service Regulations for 6 months.

Mr C E Day, Ex Engr, 2nd Division Bari Doad Canal, is allowed special leave, under Art 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 6 months.

Mr L M Jacob, Ex Engr, Delhi Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed furlough under Art 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, for 18 months, from 22nd Apl, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

When the Queen goes for her Continental outing in the "merry, merry spring time," she is, according to the "Sketch," invariably accompanied by a smart and zealous officer from Scotland-yard, whose special and particular duty it is to "shadow" and to safeguard Her Majesty upon all occasions. The gentleman from "the Yard" who has of late years been selected for this delicate mission is Mr. George Greenham, who not only has a particularly pleasant presence and agreeable manner, but is possessed of an intimate knowledge of the Continent, and is a most accomplished linguist. Mr. Greenham, who in earlier days performed the same good offices for the Empress Eugenie, is in private life a well-known and popular resident in a southern suburb, and in his cosy little house are many mementoes of the visits which he and royalty have paid to the sunny south, presented to him by "Her Most Gracious Majesty."

I have more than once heard it asserted, says the "Hawk," that Lady Butler's picture, the "Roll Call," which I hear the Queen is to send to the Chicago Exhibition, owed its reputation to the fact that at the Royal Academy banquet it was referred to by the Duke of Cambridge in his speech. There is no doubt that this largely helped to make the work known to the shilling public, and by the following day I can remember it was necessary to place a policeman opposite the canvas to move on the crowds, but I can recall a very eminent painter predicting to me on the Press day, some time before the Duke of Cambridge's speech, that Miss Thompson's picture would be the hit of the year; she had been well coached in every detail by her veteran father.

There have been various conjectures of late, says the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Post," as to the real reason of Lord Randolph Churchill's recent indisposition. From an intimate friend of his I learn that the chief cause was the death of his brother, the Duke of Marlborough. Natural concern on this accodnt was complicated by an anxiety that he himself should be liable to the extremely subtle form of heart disease to which the duke so unexpectedly succumbed, but on this point his medical advisers have completely reassured him. His spirits, and consequently his health, have benefited considerably by his success in the House of Commons during the Welsh Disestablishment debate, and his friends are confident that he will soon have quite got back his old powers.

The Duke of Aosta, says the "World," has gone to England simply on private business of his own. He has no mission from King Humbert to invite the Queen to Rome, and his journey has no matrimonial object. The Duke is going to buy some horses, cattle, and sheep during his stay in England. The great fortune of the late Duke of Aosta belonged to his first wife, who was the heiress of the De Merode family, and he had a life interest in it; but on his death everything passed to his sons, who took more than £45,000 a year, of which the greater part now belongs to the present Duke of Aosta, among whose possessions is a large and valuable estate in Belgium, near Namur. There is only one life between the Duke of Aosta and the throne of Italy, and the Prince of Naples is by no means in strong health.

"To dine with Mr. Balfour," says the London Gossip of the 'Sheffield Telegraph,' "is a dear delight. He is one of the best conversationalists, and his store of stories is apparently illimitable as it is admirable. To be one of a party of three with Mr. Balfour as one of the other two is an experience which falls to few men. It happened to a friend of mine some time ago, and he will never forget it. It is this faculty of imparting to others the vast treasure of his natural and acquired wit and wisdom, combined with his personal amiability, which makes Mr. Balfour so dear to all who are privileged with his intimate acquaintance."

The story of one of the late Admiral Sir Arthur Cumming's gallant deeds—to wit, how he invaded the deck of a piratical slaver single-handed—reminds me, says a writer in the "Sketch," of a bigger situation of the same sort. The principal actor was a hero of my boyhood, one who in dear old Devon spun me many a naval yarn, and gave me many "goodies" from his capacious pocket, where he always carried some for the youngsters. At Trafalgar Commander "Jack Spratt," then a master's mate, swam from his own ship, the Defiance, to the French L'Aigle, 74, boarded her alone, fought his way through the decks, and hauled down the French flag, putting some half-a-dozen Frenchmen 'hors de combat' in his progress, and receiving several severe wounds. Our own sailors followed after some minutes, and the ship was taken. Captain Spratt enjoyed a useless leg and a small pension for life, and I remember he always rode about the hilly West-country town on a small Dartmoor pony; he was, nevertheless, a splendid swimmer to the last, and, for a wager with a French gentleman, swam a distance of more than 14 miles when nearer 60 than 50.

Doubtless many people will be surprised to learn that the author of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" was once a journalist. Mr. George Meredith, according to Mr. Frederick Dolman, in the March "New Review," did the work of a journalist for seven or eight years, a period which comprised the later fifties and the early sixties. He edited one paper and wrote articles for another—both organs of the Tory party. "Mr. Meredith, I believe," says Mr. Dolman, "contributed articles on social and literary topics to the 'Morning Post,' while the articles he wrote as editor of the 'Ipswich Journal' were, of course, mostly on political subjects. The latter old-established paper has not changed much since it entertained, so to speak, all unawares, one who, in Dr. Johnson's words, writes like an angel; it was a closely printed eight-page paper, generally containing a supplement, and having the usual features of a prosperous country journal. Mr. Meredith edited it from his cottage in Surrey, spending at least one day a-week, however, in London. He wrote, week by week, one or two leading articles and a column or two of notes, professedly a summary of the week's news."

"I have often been asked what were the characteristics of Lord Tennyson's reading," says a writer—according to common report, Canon Farrar—in the 'Sunday Magazine.' "An American, with the startling frankness which characterises his nation, once told him that his reading was not of a kind which would be considered at all good on a Yankee lecture-platform. Doubtless, it would have been condemned as monotonous, for the modulations of the poet's voice were few and none of them were artificial. In fact, he usually read in more or less of a monotone, except in passages where pathos or triumph naturally shook the voice. But, to a finer estimate, his reading was almost perfect. It had the supreme merit of entire distinctness, of true emphasis, of fine intonation, of perfect naturalness. It was, in point of fact, the reading of a cultivated English gentleman, wholly free from dramatic conventionalities. Mrs. Barrett Browning says that most poets read their own poems badly or indifferently. Mr. Robert Browning certainly did. A poem of his gained little or nothing from his reading of it aloud. But to have heard the Poet Laureate read his own poems was to understand many of them far better than one could otherwise have done."

"I have not seen yet," says the London correspondent of the 'Sheffield Telegraph,' "an account of the obsequies of a wealthy gentleman, well known and generally esteemed in the West-end, who is said to have left somewhat peculiar directions as to the disposition of his remains. A legacy of £5,000 was bequeathed to his valet, and £10,000 to his nephew, on condition that he was cremated, and his ashes cast to the four quarters of heaven. Cremation is easy enough, but the casting of the ashes to the four quarters of heaven could only be properly fulfilled in some retired place, apart from the maddening crowd. I should say a moderately high hill would be a suitable site for the function. No doubt the bequest will be faithfully carried out, but the world is not likely to be invited, nor is the special reporter of any one of the rival Gazettes likely to be there. The romance of the bequest and the cynical suggestion it implies that the testator wanted to disassociate himself as much as possible from his fellow-men, who fawned on him and flattered him, who ate his dinners and aped his style, do not appear to have commended themselves to Londoners, who merely remark: "How very queer!" when this quaint incident in the life (and death) of a famous man about town is told them.

The "Sydney Bulletin" has decided to ignore all titles conferred by the Queen on Australians. Sir Henry Parkes in future is to be referred to as plain "Mr. Parkes," and so on with other politicians The "Bulletin" takes this step on the ground that the colonial "Honourable" is not recognised in England, and that titles conferred by the Pope count for nothing within the British Empire, so the knighthoods given by the Queen should be recognised only in great Britain!

A correspondent of the 'Hawk' describes "an amusing scene of which I was a spectator in India some time ago, and in which Lord Chesham figured prominently. A grand picnic had been organised in the hill country, and I was one of the party. Lord Chesham was appointed to pour out the tea, when, owing to some mishap, he contrived to spill some upon the cloth. Loud cries of disgust arose from the asembled merrymakers. 'I deserve to be punished for my clumsiness,' said Lord Chesham, and, suiting the action to the word, he poured the boiling contents of the teapot upon his own leg. I shall never forget the universal howl of surprise and dismay that followed the foolish action; but Lord Chesham was the only one who preserved his equanimity throughout the whole business."

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyear's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

NOTICES.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.

The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ **Beware** of cheap imitations. The name—**Ayer**—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15. Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St. Bombay.

CHAMPAGNE

CLOS Sᵀ-URBAIN

CLOS ST URBAIN BESSERAT
CHAMP
CLOS ST URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

WANT of STRENGTH

FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET. — "*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

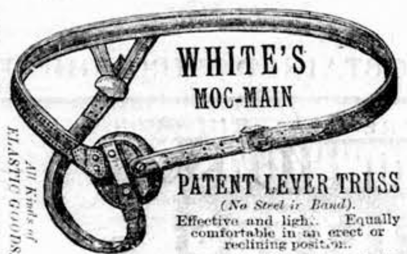
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL. — "*It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.*

Apply to Messrs **VOLKART BROTHERS**
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

No more **ASTHMA**
nor **OPPRESSION,** nor **COUGHS**
BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN Jr, at Penang.

SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.

All kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.



WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS
(No Steel or Band).
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Consultations. Descriptive Circular, and Price List *free.*
J. WHITE & CO., 228, Piccadilly, London. Est. 50 Years.
All goods are manufactured on the premises.
None are genuine unless *bearing our name stamped on them.*

VIAL'S WINE

TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TRIPLEX IN UNUM: SANITAS
VIANDE QUINA PHOSPHATES

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, F
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOM

LIGHT WEIGHT

SPECIAL

All Wool Soap Shrunk
Lounge Coat & Trousers Rs 22/8
Cash Dis 10% or V.P.P.
Badham Pile & Co. Ld. Tailors Bombay
Patterns Post Free
Striped Flannels

SPECIAL

COOL & DURABLE

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealelrs in India.

SMOKE
OGDENS FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO
C. COX & Co CALCUTTA
WHOLESALE AGENTS

Large Stocks kept of this and other brands, and Wholesale Orders executed by Damodar ansey, Hormusjee Aderjee, Rattanjee Byramjee, Hajee Moosa Hoosein, Dinshaw Merwan and iaquita and retail at all the Stores.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

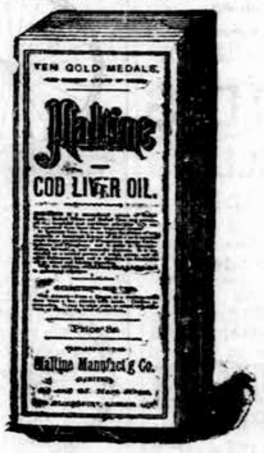
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

MALTINE WITH COD LIVER OIL.



TEN GOLD MEDALS
Maltine
COD LIVER OIL.
Maltine Manufact'g Co.

Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

This Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with "Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets and convalescence.

IN ORDERING PLEASE MENTION,
THE MALTINE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.
Travelling Representative:—J. H. LASCELLES.

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics.**

BOOT WEBS.
GARTER WEBS.
BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS.
ELASTIC CORDS.
SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this CELEBRATED BRAND,
BRUCE & SON, SOUTH WIGSTON, NEAR LEICESTER.
(Successors to H. Turner & Son.) (ENGLAND).
Sets of Samples sent free to any Dealer. Orders through English Merchants

---

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—
London Medical Record.

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

F. B. BENGER & Co., Ltd., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

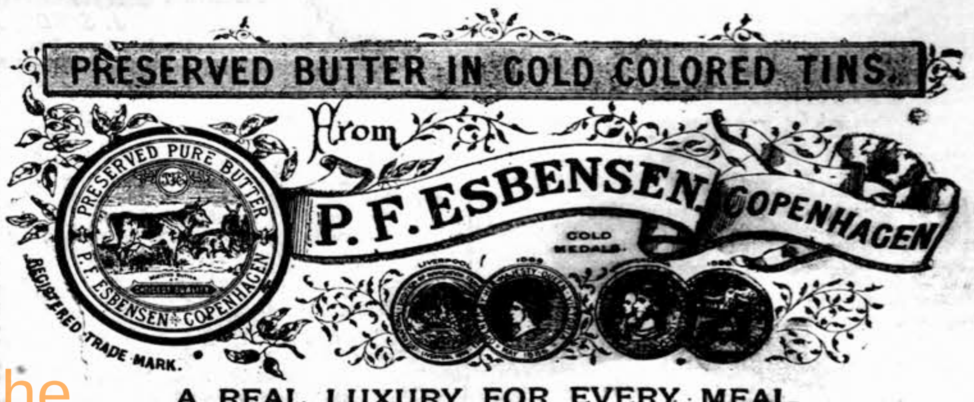
JEWSBURY & BROWN'S

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN, CHEMISTS, 113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Unless Signed Jewsbury & Brown
J&B

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.



PRESERVED BUTTER IN GOLD COLORED TINS.
From
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
PRESERVED PURE BUTTER
P. F. ESBENSEN COPENHAGEN
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
And of Campbell, Shearer & Co., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

THE BEST
of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIE'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale : PAUL GAGE, M.D., 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras : Barrie & Co; Bombay : Kemp & Co; Calcutta : Dumaine
WHOLESALE : PARIS, J. ESPIC
20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals

DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
For adults.— One tablespoonfull night and morning. }

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : LE PERDRIEL & Co, Paris

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases

Poorness of Blood
No one should be without

AROUD'S WINE

of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat

Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE : J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud
Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

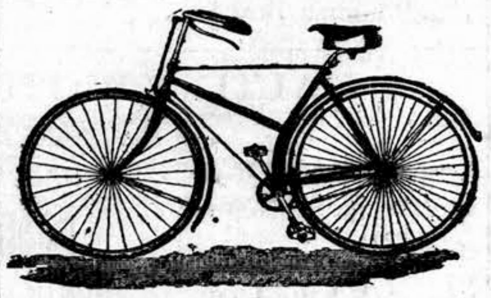
Wholesale and Indenting Agents : KEMP & Co. Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

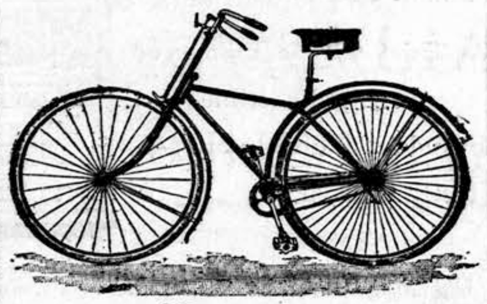
THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
MANUFACTURED BY
HILLMAN HERBERT AND COOPER. LIMITED,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.
Price Lists free on application.



THE "HOLBEIN NO. 1."
"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

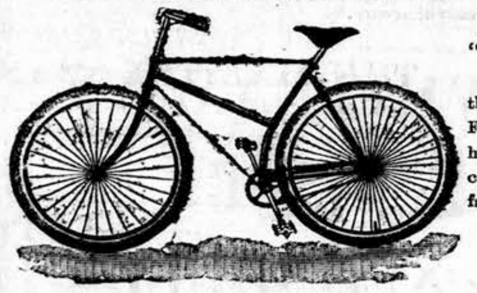
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



THE "PREMIER" IMPROVED MODEL F. 2.
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well-made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

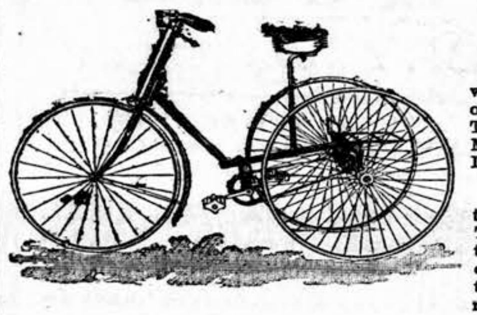
Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



THE "PREMIER" SAFETY RACER
"THE "RECORD" RACER OF THE DAY'

Is built as light as the necessary strength will permit, the workmanship and materials being of the first grade. Fitted with an improved system of double Ball steering head which enables the rider, in track racing to turn sharp corners at a high rate of speed. A grand machine for fast Racing men.

Fitted with the new *inflated racing* Cushion Tyres.
Manufacturers' Catalogue price .... £ 23
Delivered free in Bombay or Poona...... Rs. 335 cash.



THE "PREMIER" ROADSTER TRICYCLE.
"FOR LIGHT OR HEAVY WEIGHTS."

An extra strong, serviceable Machine, almost identical with the No. 1, capable of undergoing the hardest usage on any class of Road. Fitted with best quality of cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price ... ... £ 21-10
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, Cash... ... ... Rs. 350-0

Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers

to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

SODA WATER MACHINERY

AND ALL
APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LTD.,

ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
AND 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Catalogues and full particulars on application to their Agents:
MESSRS. LEIGHTON & CO., MADRAS. | MR. F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS

AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To HER MAJESTY

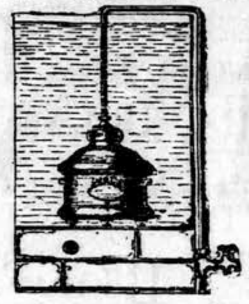
The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

PROTECTION FROM TYPHOID FEVER OR CHOLERA.



It is an accepted fact that **IMPURE WATER** is one of the chief sources of these terrible scourges. Protect yourself and your Families by using

THE CISTERN "CHATTY" FILTER, FROM Rs. 20.

NO HOUSE SHOULD BE WITHOUT ONE.

As used by H.I.M. The Queen-Empress, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Cambridge, War Department, Barracks, Government Hospitals, &c,

POCKET FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS IN THE MAFASIL, Rs. 4. ans 8.

Sole Manufacturers : THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

157, STRAND, LONDON.

PUREST, SAFEST, BEST.

"Vinolia" Soap.

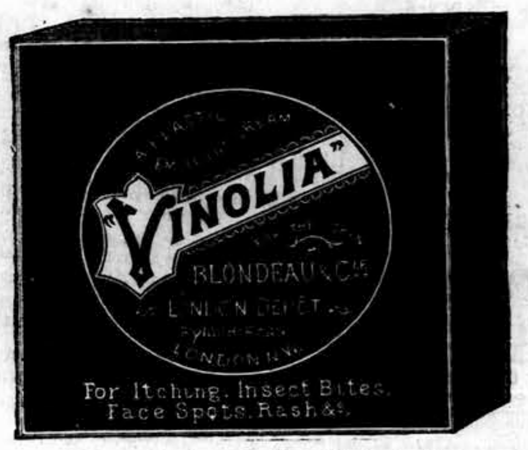
FOR TOILET NURSERY & BATH

THE MOST SUITABLE AND SCIENTIFIC SOAP FOR DELICATE SKINS,
DOES NOT DRY OR SHRIVEL THE SKIN, HAIR AND NAILS.

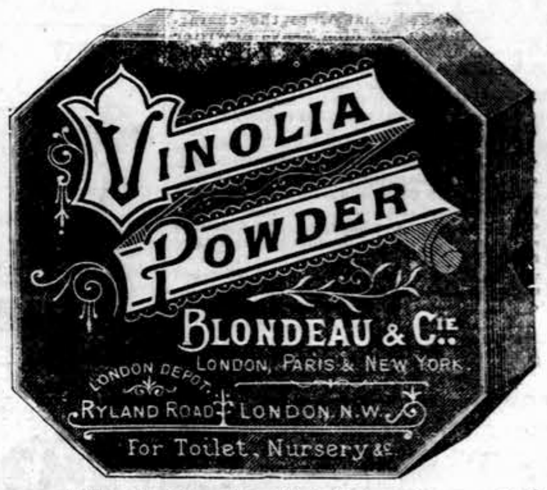
"Of unquestionable excellence, and much in favour with the profession."—BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"An ideal soap, delightfully perfumed, and the skin has a velvety feeling after washing with it."—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

in five kinds : *Premier* (*for the Million*) 4*d.*, Floral, Balsamic, Otto Toilet, and Vestal. "VINOLIA" Shaving Soap, in sticks and flat cake.



"For acne spots on the face, and particularly for eczema, it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once."—BABY. In three sizes.


VINOLIA POWDER
BLONDEAU & Cie
LONDON, PARIS & NEW YORK.
LONDON DEPOT
RYLAND ROAD LONDON, N.W.
For Toilet, Nursery &c.

"Superseding the old toilet powders, which are apt to cause acne spots on the face by blocking up the pores of the skin."—LADY'S PICTORIAL.

In three sizes :
In pink, white, and cream tints.

CAN BE OBTAINED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

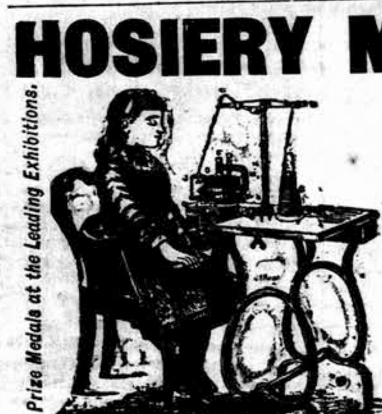
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED FILTERS

WORKS : MANCHESTER.

HOSIERY MADE AT HOME

ON

Automatic Knitting Machines.


Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
Easily learnt from Illustrated Instruction Book.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.

A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.

Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.

New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.

SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.

A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."

Automatic Knitting Machine Co.,
67, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON.

Agents : HYIM and DAVID, Bruce Lane, No. 4, Fort.

TRADE BIG G MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM:—
BIRMINGHAM.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON : GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. ; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS : Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA : Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.